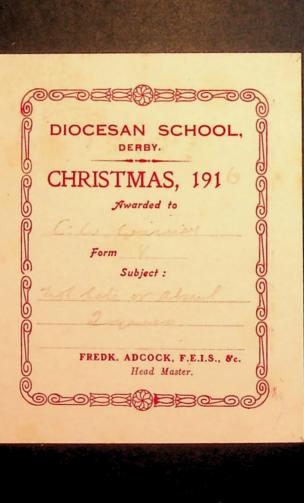
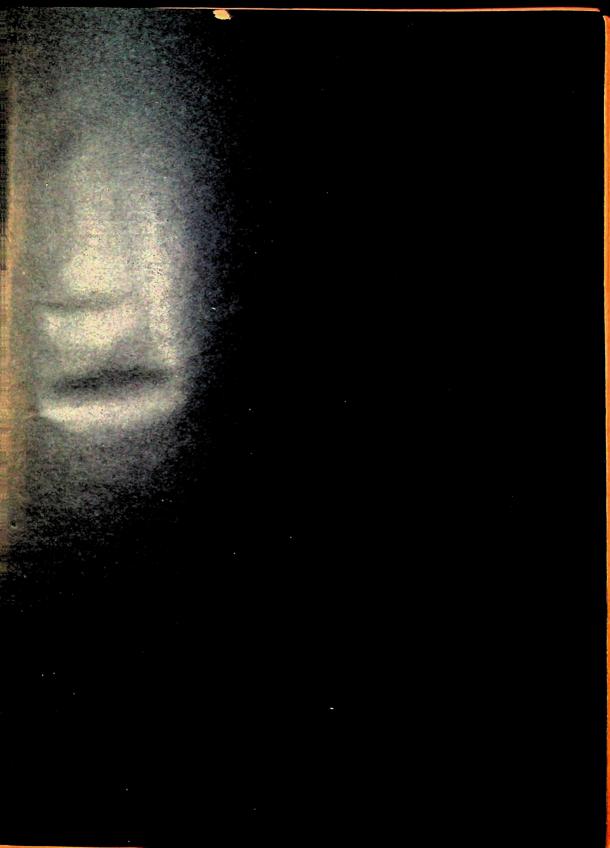
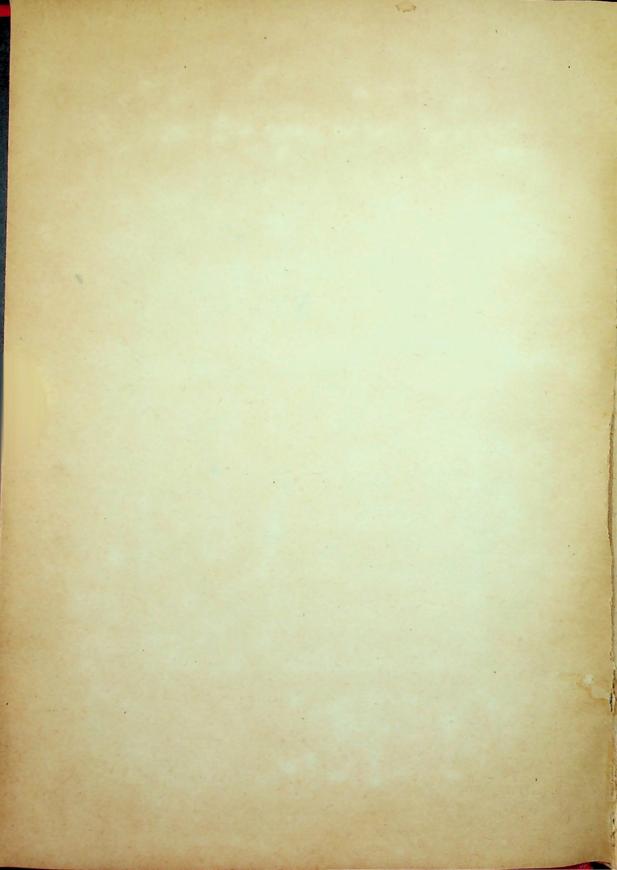
THE WONDER BOOK OF EMPIRE



WITH COLOURED PLATES AND MANY ILLUSTRATIONS



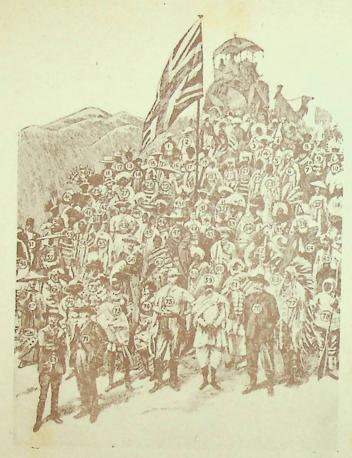






THE WONDER BOOK OF EMPIRE

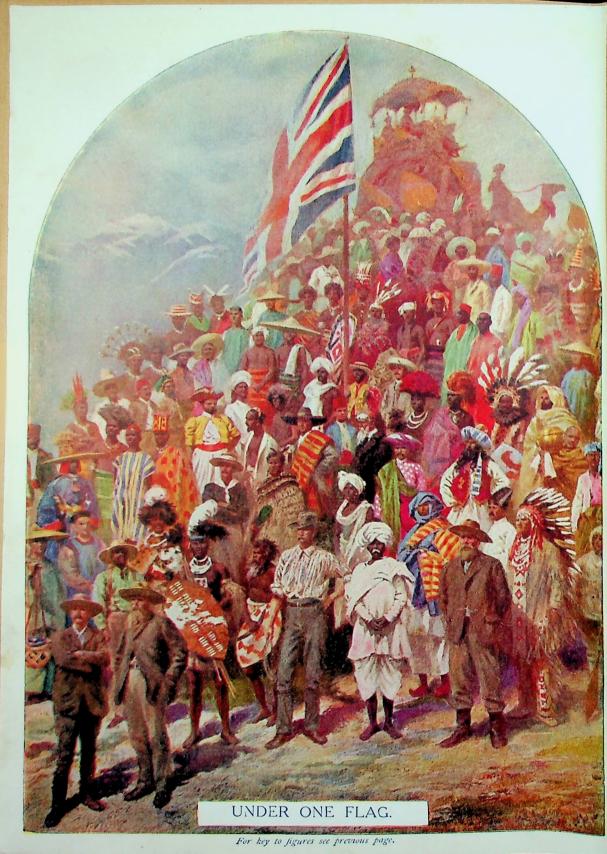




KEY TO FIGURES IN COLOURED FRONTISPIECE.

1, 2, Bermuda; 3, 4, Mauritius; 5, 6, 7, Sudan; 8, 9, 10, Papua; 11, 12, 13, Andaman and Nicobar Islands; 14, 15, Weihaiwei; 16, 17, 18, Pacific Islands; 19, 20, 21, British North Borneo; 22, 23, Aden; 24, 25, Fiji; 26, 27, British Honduras; 28, 29, Straits Settlements; 30, 31, 32, West Indies; 33, 34, 35, 36, East and Central Africa; 37, 38, Federated Malay States; 39, 40, British Guiana; 41, 42, Malta; 43, 44, 46, 46, Ceylon; 47, 48, 49, Gibraltar; 50, 51, Cyprus; 52, 53, 54, 55, West Africa; 56, 57, New Zealand; 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, India; 64, 65, 66, Burma; 67, 68, Hong Kong; 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, South Africa; 74, 75, Australia; 76, 77, 78, Canada.





THE WONDER

Book of Empire

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS



Photo] [H. Walter Barnett.

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A MAORI BEAUTY.

[the New Zealand Government.

COLOURED PLATES

United We Stand. From the original painting by Lionel Edwards . From	nt C	over
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[the Agent General for South Australia.

A CAMEL TEAM, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

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PREFACE

WE are all proud to belong to the British Empire. Are we proud enough?

This book has been prepared in the belief that we are *not*, that if young people and grown people, alike in the Homeland and in the Over-seas Dominions, knew more of each other and more of their glorious heritage they would be still prouder, and still more ready to give their all, even life itself, to ensure the safety and continuance of an Empire that makes for the freedom and happiness of so many millions of the human race.

The Editor desires to acknowledge very gratefully all the kindness and most willing assistance he has received from the representatives of the various Governments and from a host of other helpers. Mention must be specially made of the following:—

The	High (Commissione	er for Australia.	The Trades Commissioner, Government of
,,	,,	,,	,, Canada.	the Union of South Africa.
,,			" New Zealand.	The Colonial Secretary, Newfoundland.
The	Agent	-General for	New South Wales.	The Federated Malay States Govern-
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,,	,,		, Queensland.	The British South Africa Company.
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**	,,	,, ,,	, Tasmania.	The British Central Africa Company Ltd.
,,	,,	,,, ,,	British Columbia.	The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
,,	,,	,, ,,	, Ontario.	The Grand Trunk Railway Company.
,,	,,	,, ,,	, Quebec.	The Canadian Northern Railway Company.
,,	,,	,, ,	, Nova Scotia.	The Director, Imperial Institute.



Photo reproduced by courtesy of] [the Govt. of Western Australia. HAPPY LITTLE AUSTRALIANS.



By courtesy of the]

MOOSE-HUNTING IN CANADA.

[Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.

Moose are found in large numbers in many parts of Canada. Sometimes the antiers are six feet across.

The Story and the Secret

ERE is a story more wonderful than any in the Arabian Nights. It is the story of a nation living in a small group of islands off the west of Europe, under whose flag live to-day more than a quarter of the world's inhabitants.

That nation is ours. But some of us forget, many have never been told, how amazing and exciting a history ours has been, and how vast and varied our Empire is. This book is written in the hope of making people in the Homeland prouder than ever of their glorious heritage, and people in the various parts of the Empire prouder of each other and of all they hold in common.

We must begin at the beginning, as all good stories should. Once upon a time—a little more than a thousand years ago, to be precise—died the noble king of the brave West Saxons, Alfred the Great. He was all that we love to regard as "British" in spirit and in character. He it was who really founded London, though long before his time Romans and Saxons and Danes had built fortresses on the banks of the Thames. Now—a thousand years after—London is

the mother-city of an Empire whose children are scattered under every sky. Upon the King of this nation and his counsellors rests a burden such as no other king has ever carried. When boys and girls, going over Westminster Bridge, see the lights in the Houses of Parliament, they must think that from that centre go unseen wires to the ends of all the earth. It is the Council Chamber of the Commonwealth, to which millions of many races look with love and reverence. There have been many empires, but never one like this.

A thousand years ago! The river Thames ran then as it runs to-day. And far away in India the mountains stretched then as they do to-day, a mighty wall, 30,000 feet high. The torrents were rushing down the gorge of the Zambesi in Africa. Everywhere Nature had done its work and prepared a home for Man. Long before Man came—very long before we came—the highest mountains in the world were there, and if Mount Everest could speak it would think of us as but of yesterday. On the other side of the world the lakes of Canada and its vast prairies were ready, but only a few red men as yet fished and hunted there, and stalked their enemies. Moun-



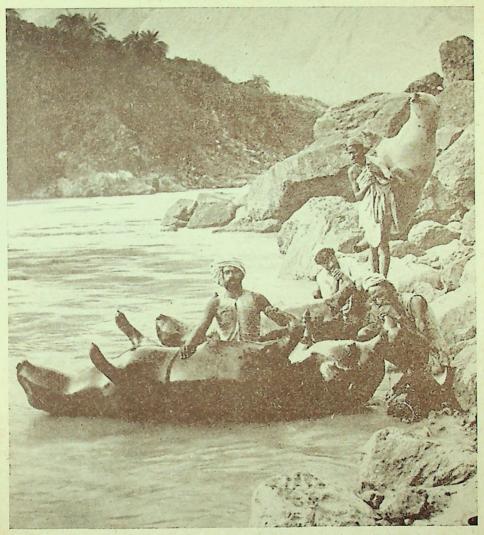
By courtesy of the

[Commonwealth Government.

A PAPUAN CANOE.

tains, lakes, rivers, deserts—vast and even terrible—were waiting for countless years. It is only a few years since some of them were discovered. When our grandfathers went to school they knew nothing of Central Africa, with the rivers and lakes which now are ours. We are very late comers.

A thousand years ago the Nile was a river which had already seen many nations come and go. Who could have told then that one day a nation living in the British Isles would bring its skill and its justice to the banks of the



Photo]

BULLOCK-SKIN BOATS.

[Underwood & Underwood.

In certain parts of Northern India bullock skins are used as boats. They have to be inflated like bicycle tyres.

river where Pharaoh's daughter once found the child Moses, where Alexander the Great had named its port, and Cleopatra had reigned? The sacred river Ganges ran through the plain of India, and pilgrims bathed in it then as they do to-day. What brought our people there? How did we come in? The Indus, the Niger,

the St. Lawrence—the list could soon be made long—were all waiting; what stories they could tell of nations which came and went!

Gold lay hidden in the heart of Australia and diamonds in Africa; but more precious than gold were the rich fields suitable for corn, and the pasture-lands waiting only for settlers. It is a rich Empire which comes to us, not because we have earned it, but because others have toiled and suffered and died. If we think of our inheritance as it came from the hand of Nature we must admit that, without stepping over the boundary of the Empire, we could see most of the noblest sights in the world. Nature has left nothing out.



By courtesy of the]

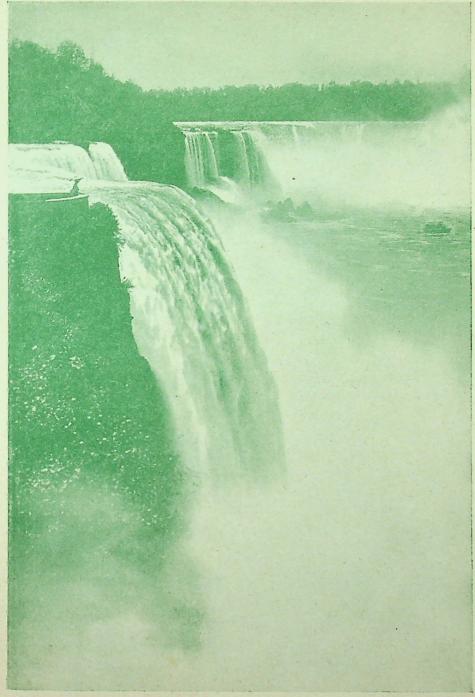
[Government of New Zealand. WASHING-DAY MADE EASY.

Maori women washing clothes in a natural hot-water pool.

In that home, since it is so vast. should expect to find many varieties of climate. There are regions of eternal snow; there are also countries where there is no word for "ice," and the puzzled Englishman has to speak of "waters that do not move." But it is noteworthy to how large an extent our

Empire lies in countries where white men can live. Even in Tropical Africa we have many highlands where our race can live in health. Our territories are almost evenly divided, so that half of the Empire is in darkness when the other half is in the light. All this natural setting was there a thousand years ago, when a little people were settled in England with no thought except to beat back the Danes.

We sometimes forget how much of a new-comer Man is; there are many older inhabitants of the world than he. In thinking of our inheritance we must not forget them. We are reminded when we turn to our stamp albums, which tell so much of the almost countless States within the Empire. On the stamp



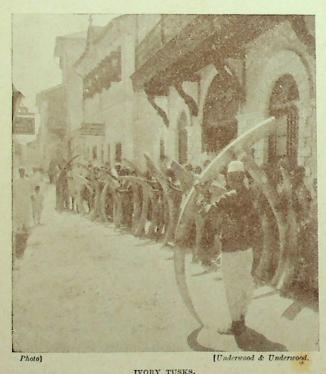
By courtesy of]

of the Malay States, for example, there is a fierce-looking tiger—

Tiger, tiger, burning bright
In the darkness of the night.

On the Soudanese stamp there is a camel, that very old friend of the family; the Nyasa stamp bears the likeness of the giraffe; and the Australians, at least for a time, had the kangaroo. It would not be easy to make a complete list of these earlier residents in our Empire home; indeed, it would surprise anyone who has not tried to find how many of the creatures in the London Zoo belong to our Empire. In India alone there are 4,100 species of vertebrates and 1,617 species of birds; but India is not a country, it is a continent. These creatures remind us of the long, long centuries before Man came; and they tell us how varied is the Empire in which the "lean white bear" in the Arctic snows lives under the same rule as the elephant and the giraffe and the kangaroo.

Long before the British came to America and India and Africa and Australia, there were other races in possession. The British Empire is



A scene in the main street of Mombasa, British East Africa.

like a great river which has been made through the pouring into river-bed of many streams. Each of those · streams had its own history and its own treasures. There were negroes in Africa; Red Indians in Canada: Chinese. some them mighty pirates, in Hong Kong; and in some countries there were European settlers before usthe Dutch in Cape Colony, the French in Canada, Spaniards in the West Indiesbut all have flowed

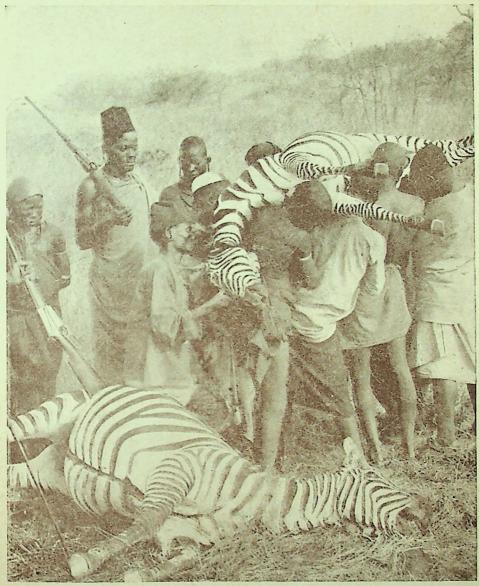


Photo)

A ZEBRA HUNT, BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

[Underwood & Underwood.

There are still enormous areas in Africa where wild beasts roam in perfect freedom and it is the favourite country of the big-game hunter. Zebras are beautiful creatures, but their fiesh is not at all highly esteemed and the bearers will often refuse to eat it.



Photo]

THE PYRAMIDS.

[Bonfile.



By courtesy of the Federated Malay States Government.

A MALAY BULLOCK CART.

image in ebony"; the brown races of India, who had a noble civilization when our fathers were savages; the yellow people of China, who were a thousand years ago what they were twenty years ago, but the change has come since then; a few Red Indians still remind us of the pathfinders we love in tales of adventure.

There are differences in knowledge, too, in the men of our Empire. Under the same flag there are scholars and scientists who can tell the distances of the stars, weigh them, and report of what they are made; and at the other extreme are the aboriginals of Australia, who used not to be able to count ten.

into the one great stream. The Empire has not become what it is simply because of our skill and courage; many others have brought their gifts and their powers, making a union of races such as the world had never thought possible.

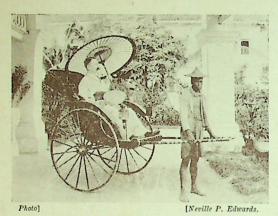
We are not by any means all of the same colour; we are brown, yellow, red, black, white. There are in our ranks negroes, "God's



HARVESTING, SOUTH AFRICA.

Natives often adopt the cast-off garments of civilization.

They are not particular as regards arrangement, and in most cases prefer to wear underlinen outside their other clothes



A RICKSHAW, SINGAPORE.

There are the skilled engineers and bridge-builders who have laid more than 30,000 miles of railway in India; and there are also many who have not yet seen a steam-engine. There are brave doctors who have found out the secret of diseases such as malaria; and there are savages who still think all diseases the work of evil spirits. Yet all are under the same flag

and fellow-members of the same great Empire.

That is the wonderful story; how did it come to pass that all these lands, so far apart, and all these races, flowing like streams from many sources, have been brought together?

It is not because they are *near*. Several thousands of miles lie between Liverpool and Halifax; it is more than twice as far to the Cape, while New Zealand is separated from London by half the globe. It is not the unity of race; nor is it the unity of those who share the same religion. The more we think of it the more wonderful the story seems.

If a boy were the son of a noble family with great estates in many parts of the land, he would be a poor son if he did not wish to see over his inheritance, to know every stream and what fish he could catch there, and every hill and valley; and he would be a very unworthy son if he did not ask his father sometimes to tell him about the past, if he did not take his father's hand in the



HAVING A RIDE, HONG KONG.



Photo] THE BEAUTIFUL TAJ MAHAL, AGRA, INDIA.

Erected by the Emperor Shah Jehan over the body of his favourite wife. It is said that the gifted architect was cast from the top of the building to ensure that he should never erect another temple rivalling this in beauty.

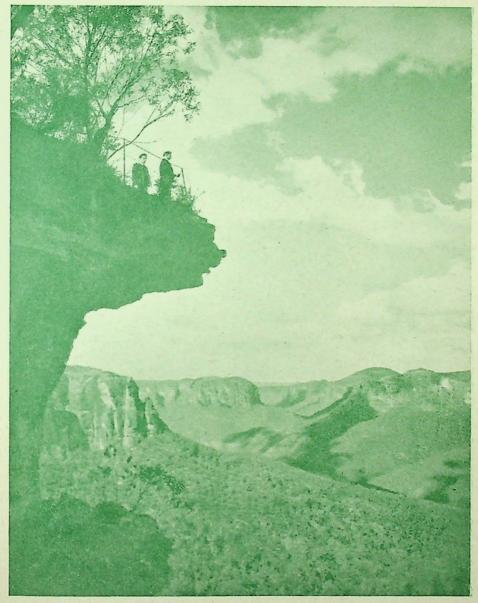
hall where the old portraits were and learn the deeds wrought by the men of his race who lived hundreds of years ago. We, too, ought to be keen to learn all about our estates; we, too, ought to go through the portrait gallery; and we, too, ought to learn what they who gave to us this glorious heritage did and suffered and dreamed.

Some nations have feared the sea, others have loved it; the beginnings of Greater Britain go back to one who made the sea a



A scene typical of some of the broken country of New Zealand. Wool and frozen mutton are sent to the United Kingdom in large quantities.

friend. We began the story with Alfred because he believed in ships and fought the Danes on sea. And though it was many centuries after his day before our over-seas Empire came into being, the spirit never died away; in little towns, such as Rye and Winchelsea, the old fleets were built; and in Winchelsea Church we can still see effigies of the Admirals of the Fleet in the days of Edward I and



By courtesy of the [Government of New South Wales.

A LOOK-OUT IN THE BLUE MOUNTAINS, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Edward II. Nor ought we to forget the good builders, such as "Mr. Fletcher of Rye," who built vessels each of which was equal to

five of the enemies' in the days of the Tudors. We should have had no Empire if it had not been for our sailors and the call of the sea.

A new world came into being when Columbus, near the end of the fifteenth century, discovered America. Then the sea began to call many nations—Spain, Portugal, Holland and Britain. We were not the first; but soon, in the days of Queen Elizabeth, there came into our land a great hunger for adventure. The men of Devon, the Gilberts, Raleigh, Drake, and many others heard the call. You have all seen the picture of the boy Raleigh looking out to sea, while



Photo]

A STREET IN HONG KONG.

[W. A. Mansell & Co.

a sailor with tanned face is telling him stories of fights with Spaniards and of treasures to be won in the New World. All the secret of Greater Britain is in that picture.

It was a kinsman of Raleigh, Humphrey Gilbert, who said calmly as his vessel sank, "We are as near to heaven on sea as on land." That was the courage which took Drake round the world, and scattered the Armada, and planted the flag of England at more points than one on the mainland of America. There was much in the deeds of all the nations, then feverishly struggling for the New World, that we to-day should call only worthy of pirates or smugglers. They were not

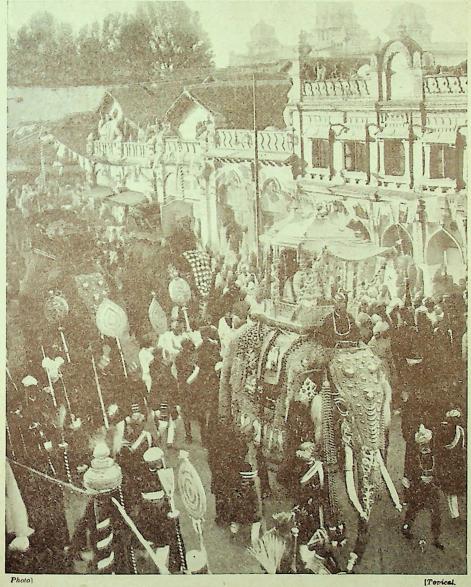


Photo)

STATE PROCESSION IN AN INDIAN CITY.

The Indians are very fond of processions and shows of all kinds. The elephants are frequently even more gorgeously decorated than the men.

seeking to found an Empire; indeed it has been said with truth that we founded an Empire while we were trying to do something else. Often they only wished to have a shot at the Spaniards; but they were doing something else at the same time.

We fought the Spaniards; we fought the Dutch; and afterwards we fought the French; and with each war new territory came to us. In the duel with France we won a secure hold upon Canada, a footing

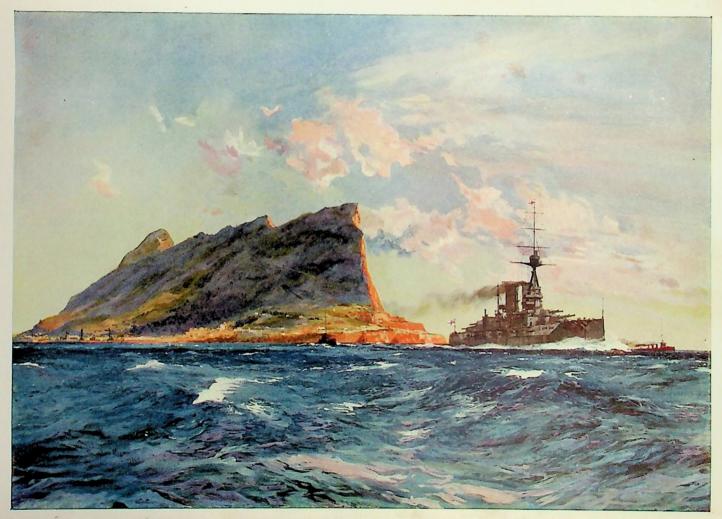


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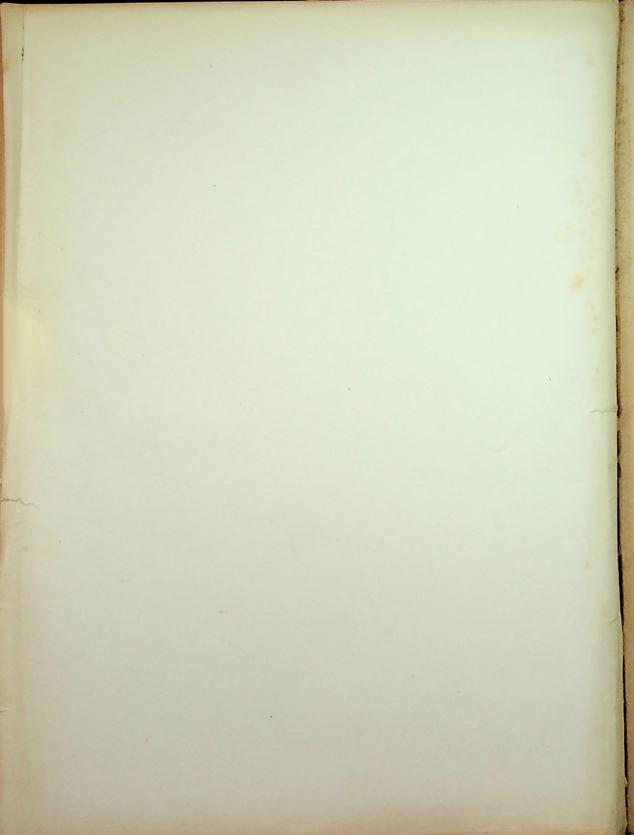
[Underwood & Underwood. THE HARBOUR, HONG KONG.

in India, and at last, after the long life-and-death struggle with Napoleon, we became the dominant sea power in the world, and that meant "a pathway to the ends of all the earth."

If we turn to maps of the world as it was in 1600–1650 we shall find our home islands alone painted red. By 1713 there are patches of red in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and along the North American coast, in Bombay, and in several islands and stations. By 1763 we



PILLARS OF EMPIRE: A BRITISH BATTLESHIP OFF GIBRALTAR.



find more red, but chiefly in the western world; by 1830 India is ours, and the Cape, and coastlands in Australia and Canada. And since that time, through the toil, courage and spirit of explorers and pioneers, missionaries, merchants and travellers, from the starting-points already secured the Empire has grown.

To-day, if we look at the map in this book, we may begin from Fiji, on the extreme east, and work westward through New Zealand, New Guinea, Australia, North Borneo, India, Africa, and other great colonies and dominions, till we come back to Fiji through many a little island in the Pacific. A quarter of the world!



Photo]

BURMESE CARRIAGE AND PAIR.

Bourne & Shepherd.

The Empire has not been won in a day; much of our foothold was secured by battles fought in Europe or on the home waters; but we ought not to forget the adventurers who pushed into the interior and carried with them the pride and the love of their nation. In the long roll of our Empire there is a place for Drake and Raleigh, for Cromwell and Blake, for Pitt and Walpole, for Nelson and Wellington; but we must not forget also such men as Sir George Grey, who left his mark upon New Zealand and South Australia and South Africa, or the band of soldiers and statesmen who ruled India in justice and



By courtesy of the]
SPRINGTIME IN BRITISH
COLUMBIA.

[Agent- General for British Columbia.

work unknown to fame, but on their sacrifice and courage others have built.

The many lands which this book describes present something new in the history of the world. Ours is not the first Empire; there have been many empires since the story of man was written. When our flag waves over Cyprus, for

mercy, Lawrence and Outram, Nicholson and Have-And among the founders of our Empire in Africa we place that noble missionary and traveller, David Livingstone; there is no place more sacred in the British Empire than the place where the heart of Livingstone is buried. In later years there was one whose over-mastering passion was the Empire; the name of Cecil Rhodes still lives in Rhodesia. But it is almost ungracious to mention names, because there have been countless servants of the Empire who did their

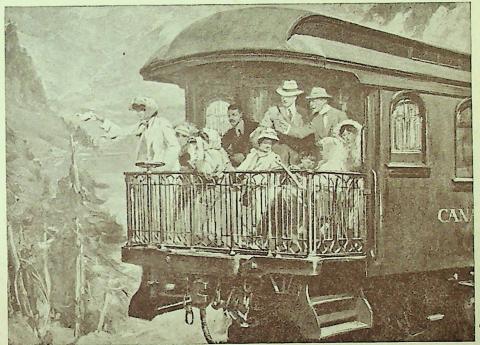


By courtesy of the] "MISS CANADA."

[Canadian Government.

example, we are reminded that many nations have touched that island—Phœnician, Greek, Roman and others. India, too, has been the scene of many magnificent empires.

In the British Museum we can still see the Assyrian warriors and labourers at work, fighting and building for Sennacherib. That was a mighty military empire, in whose army, as the Bible says, there were none that slumbered nor slept. But most of the inhabitants in that empire were *slaves*; and that was a terrible weakness.



By courtesy of the] [Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.

A RAILWAY OBSERVATION CAR IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES.

Rome gathered under its rule all the civilized world, which meant the world on the shores of the Mediterranean. Rome has given the world much of its knowledge of law; but the Roman Empire had nothing at all like the Dominions of Canada and Australia and South Africa. Spain and Portugal were once vast and rich empires, but they took too much out of the lands they occupied; they filled their galleons with treasures, and they did not think of making a Spain or a Portugal beyond the seas.

27



Photo] [Underwood & Underwood.

SWAHILI WOMEN WITH A FETISH SUPPOSED TO

KEEP OFF DEVILS, ZANZIBAR.

These masks are of wood, covered with leather and beads.

They are only worn by upper-class women.

There have been nations federated together; there have been nations held under a firm central rule; but there has never been an empire which consisted partly of sister nations, such as Canada and Australia and South Africa. and partly nations ruled without representative government. There are nearly seven hundred native states in India alone! This variety of government is altogether new. We learned the lesson not to have a uniform cast - iron system and through bitter experience;

we lost our American Colonies, now the United States, because of our folly, and since that day we have been content to have this entirely new kind of Empire, in which there are at least three classes of colonies, a number of protectorates, and India, which stands by itself.

Our enemies are always saying that this will end in disaster; it seems so dangerous to have such a mixed Empire. But in time of need it is seen how strong are the bonds which bind us together. There is a little island in the Pacific which sent this message to its King in the hour of the Empire's danger; the island is called Niué, and its twelve chieftains signed the letter:

To King George V, all those in authority, and the brave men who fight.

I am the island of Niué, a small child that stands up to help the kingdom of George
V. There are two portions we are offering—(1) money; (2) men.

That is the nature of the bond; it shows itself to be strongest when there is the greatest tug at it.

There are many religions in the British Empire; and to each is given perfect freedom. The Spaniards, when they went to America in the sixteenth century, were moved partly at least by a desire to make Christians, and they did not hesitate to use force. But the

THE STORY AND THE SECRET

spirit of our Empire has been one of freedom. That is why in our Indian Empire the Hindu feels at home and the Moslems do not rise in rebellion. Out of every hundred persons in India sixty-nine are Hindus and twenty-one followers of Mohammed. There is more of Islam under the British rule than under Turkey. Egypt was one of the Christian lands captured by the followers of the great Arab Prophet; and to this day the greater number of Egyptians profess that faith. There are Buddhists in Burma and Ceylon. Many varieties of belief are grouped under the name of Animism in Africa and the hills of India: the Animist lives in a world where spirits dwell in trees and stones and hills, ever ready to avenge any neglect; in some of the tribes native to Australia and in some islands of the Pacific there are very elementary religious ideas: so varied is the religious life of our Empire.

But all are in the same Empire. The Christian and the



Photo] [White. WOMEN WASHING CLOTHES IN THE STREETS OF KINGSTON,

Hindu, the follower of the Prophet and the Confucian, all own allegiance to the same King. This could not have been had not liberty of conscience been allowed.

What, then, is the secret handed down to us, that we in turn may hand it to others? There are many who cannot believe, even new, that the Empire can last; they say that it must crumble away.

It is not size. A very large Empire might be like a very big man dying of heart - disease. We

THE STORY AND THE SECRET

must not boast of our square miles. Central Europe could be put inside Australia and still leave a great margin; Australia could be packed easily into Canada; and so we might represent the size to ourselves; but more is needed than square miles to make an Empire worth keeping.

It is not its beauty, though there can be no sight more sublime than the snowy heights of the Himalayas, or the rolling breakers upon some coral island in the Pacific, or the valleys of New Zealand.

It is not its wealth, though there are no richer lands than the plains of Canada, to which more and more of our people are making their way.

It must be the spirit of the Empire that makes its strength. We must ask what are the great principles for which it stands. And we shall find that it is based upon Freedom and Justice. Could we have asked the greatest of our race what was most dear to them, they would have said, "We must be free or die"; and they would have known that it is only by justice and equal laws that nations are great. From the days of Alfred, a thousand years ago, this spirit has never entirely ceased, even in the darkest times.

If the stream of our Empire is the stream of Justice and Freedom there is no reason to fear that it "in bogs and sands should perish." This book tells of our great inheritance; but in that gift there is nothing more precious than the British love of Justice and Freedom.

E. S.



Photo]

FEEDING TIME.

A Happy Scene on a Canadian Farm.



AT NIAGARA.

The famous Falls belong partly to Canada and partly to the United States, the Niagara River forming the boundary at this point.

Canada

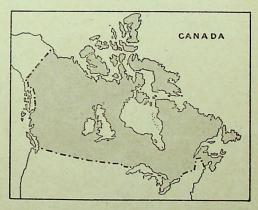
The Largest Unit of the Empire

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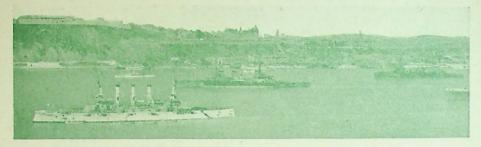
BY boarding one of the great North Atlantic liners at Liverpool, Bristol or Glasgow, we can, after a voyage of about a week almost due westward, set foot on a new continent, over the northern

half of which the British flag flies as proudly as in Great Britain itself. Canada is glad to be a portion of the British Empire, and the Canadians, though nearly a third of them are of French descent, and many of the remainder are not of British birth or ancestry, speak affectionately of the British Isles as the Old Country and Home.

It is not easy for those who have never seen Canada to



CANADA CONTAINS MORE THAN THIRTY TIMES
THE AREA OF THE BRITISH ISLES.



QUEBEC AND THE ST. LAWRENCE.

realize the vastness of the great Dominion, which is easily the largest unit of the British Empire, although so thinly is it peopled that there are under 8,000,000 Canadians—not much more than the population of



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

tiny little Belgium. We are not usually inclined to regard the British Isles as small, but compared with Canada, as the map clearly shows, they seem almost ridiculously little. It would be possible to

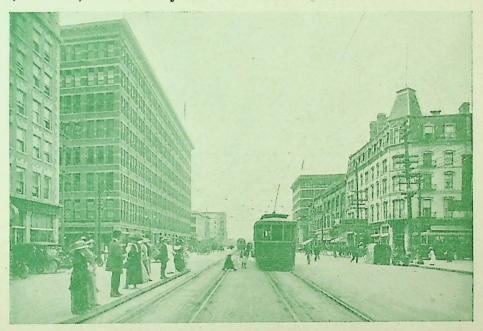
carve Canada into seventy-three pieces each as large as England, or, if we were to take the United Kingdom as a whole, we should require to multiply its area by more than thirty in order to make a country as large as Canada. The lakes of the Dominion alone, including the Canadian portions of those great inland seas—Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

and Ontario—have a surface equal in area to the British Isles. As a final comparison, it may be said that Canada with its Arctic Islands is practically the same size as the Continent of Europe, and larger than Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa combined.

In a country the size of Canada there must inevitably be many kinds of scenery, just as there are in Europe. Travelling across the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific means a journey of about 3,500 miles, that is nearly nine times as far as from London to Edin-

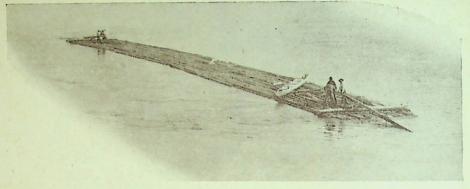


WINNIPEG, THE GRAIN METROPOLIS OF MIDDLE CANADA.

In the middle of the last century Winnipeg was merely a Hudson's Bay outpost. To-day it has many miles of streets and imposing buildings, and is the centre of the Canadian wheat industry. It is also a very important railway junction.

burgh, and the trip takes between five and six days by train. The scenery of the Eastern Provinces has much in common with that of the British Isles, but large tracts of forest are just as they were before white men landed in North America. The Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are studded with farms very like those of England, and the similarity continues through portions of Quebec (where most of the inhabitants are of French origin and still speak the French language) and Ontario. Owing to the

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A LOG RAFT ON THE FRASER RIVER.

Lumbering is one of the principal industries of British Columbia. The trees are cut down in millions and slid into the nearest river, where they are formed into rafts for easy travelling.

presence of such large quantities of timber, wood is much more used for building purposes than in England, and a large proportion of the houses and shops are constructed entirely of this material.

Little Prince Edward Island, the smallest, but for its size the most thickly populated province of Canada, is worth visiting on account of its silver fox farms. Here these beautiful animals, which are worth hundreds of pounds each, are bred for the fur that is so highly prized by ladies for their winter wraps and muffs.

Perhaps the most interesting way of going to Montreal is the



AN ONTARIO TIMBER RAFT.

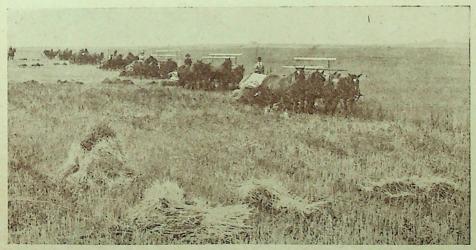
The great logs, securely lashed together, are conveyed by means of tugs across and along the lake or river on which they happen to be constructed. Some are the size of small villages, and the men at work on them appear like ants in comparison.



BREAKING NEW LAND IN WESTERN CANADA.

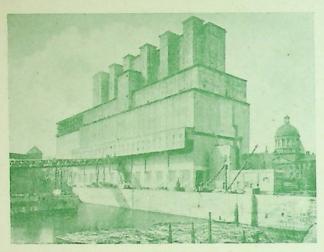
Gasolene motor ploughs at work.

route followed by the liners during the summer and autumn months when the ice-floes have melted. This takes us up the mighty St. Lawrence, one of the great rivers of the world, which widens so much at its estuary as to form an arm of the sea, just as does the mouth of the Thames on a very much smaller scale. The voyage up the St. Lawrence is full of charm, particularly in autumn, when the flaming red of the maple leaves on each bank gives brilliant colour to the view. Every few minutes a white village comes into sight after the historic



REAPING.

A scene in Western Canada, where the crops of golden grain stretch for mile upon mile.



GRAIN ELEVATOR, MONTREAL.

This elevator, built of concrete, is one of the largest in the world, and can store more than two and a half million bushels.

old city of Quebec, the capital of the Province of that name, has been left behind. Then Montreal, the largest city in Canada and the commercial capital, reached. city, with its half a million people, is a quaint mixture of French and English, both languages being constantly heard in the streets. At Montreal the Ottawa

River, on which the city of Ottawa stands, joins the St. Lawrence. A few hours' run by train separates Montreal from Ottawa, the Canadian capital, where stand the splendid Houses of Parliament.

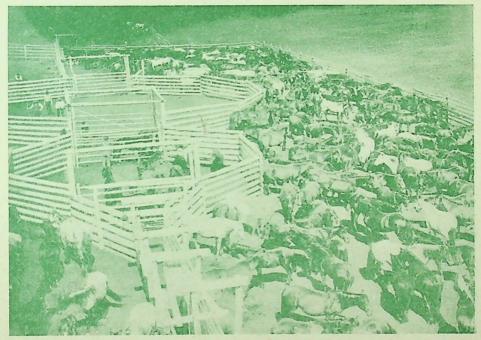
In the navigation season, which lasts for about eight months each year, it is possible to travel by water along the St. Lawrence and across the Great Lakes right to the heart of Canada, completing



TOBACCO HARVEST, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

the voyage at the "twin cities" of Port Arthur and Fort William, on the north shore of Lake Superior. These cities are more than 1,200 miles from Montreal, which is itself hundreds of miles from the mouth of the St. Lawrence.

On the way we should pass busy Toronto, the capital of the Province of Ontario and the principal manufacturing city of Canada. Here many of the principal Canadian Universities are to be found. Toronto is also a busy lake port, and it is only a short distance across



A HORSE CORRAL, ALBERTA.

Lake Ontario to the famous Niagara Falls, which belong partly to Canada and partly to the United States, since the Niagara River forms the boundary at this point. At the Falls there are several huge power stations which transform the enormous energy of the cataract into electricity by means of turbine generators. The current is distributed by power lines carried on tall trestle-towers for hundreds of miles to light the streets and buildings of Toronto and other cities, and to provide the farmers of the Niagara peninsula with cheap power. By means of electricity obtained from the Niagara Falls the farmers in

the neighbouring counties cut their chaff, milk their cows, make butter and send their goods to market. Their homesteads are as brightly lighted as the houses in Toronto itself, and the hard work of the weekly washing-day is done by electric machinery. Probably nowhere in the world is electricity used so extensively as in the Ontario counties which are served by the Niagara Falls power stations.

Except for four months or so in the winter and spring, when the Great Lakes are ice-bound near the shore, these splendid inland waterways are used by large numbers of steamers, some of which are 600 feet long. They are strange-looking vessels, with their smoke-stacks close to the stern, all the forward and centre portions being occupied by the hatches through which the cargo is loaded and removed. These steamers carry grain—which is poured into them from the spouts of the storage elevators as though it were sand—from the Twin Cities to Montreal, where it is transferred to the ocean-going vessels which take it to Liverpool. When the canals which are necessary to avoid the rapids of the St. Lawrence and the Niagara Falls have been deepened, it will be possible for these ocean steamers to go right up to Port Arthur in order to load grain.

From time to time on the Great Lakes storms occur which are quite as violent as any ocean tempest, and on such occasions there are many wrecks and sometimes heavy loss of life.

Between Port Arthur and the Atlantic Coast the country does not vary very greatly in its general appearance. The region north of Lake Superior is hardly settled at all yet, but in the narrow belt

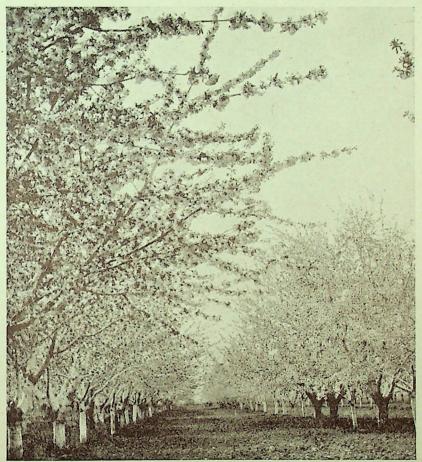


A FRUIT ORCHARD.

between the Georgian Bay of Lake Huron and the Gulf of St. Lawrence nearly three-quarters of the population of Canada is to be found. Many of the people are farmers, who grow all the usual crops and fruits and keep the usual farm animals. From Eastern Can-

ada we get large quantities of cheese and apples. Mining, lumbering and fishing provide a living for others, and in the larger towns there are many big factories where motor-cars, farm implements, clothing, boots and other articles are made.

Westward of Port Arthur the country is somewhat broken and



CHERRY BLOSSOM, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

tnickly dotted with small lakes until the boundary between Ontario and Manitoba is crossed. Then the Prairie country begins. A little farther on is Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, and the most important railway junction in Canada. Here the three great transcontinental systems—the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the

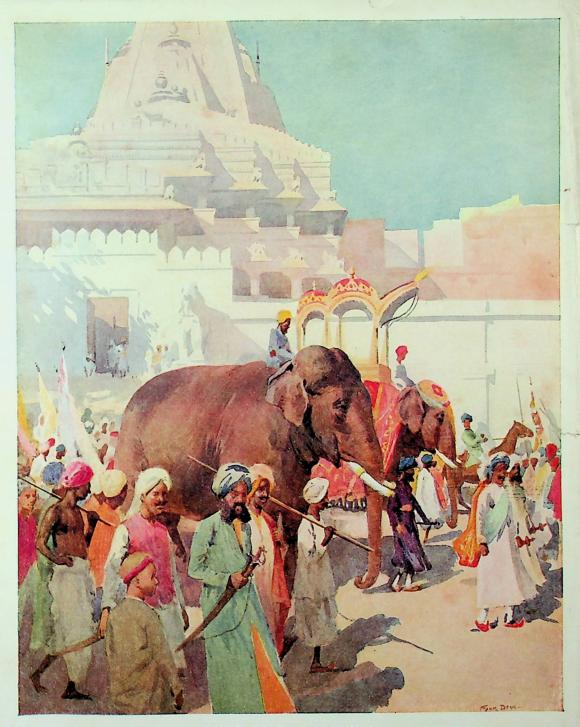
Canadian Northern Railways—all meet and spread out east and west like the spokes of fans.

The vast central plain of Canada, known as the Prairie, stretches for a thousand miles to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. This is the great wheat belt of Canada, which gives to the Dominion its right to call itself the "Granary of the Empire." On this seemingly



A PRAIRIE GIRL.

boundless plain the horizon is often as unbroken as in mid-ocean. Trees are few and far between. For miles at a stretch on either side of the railway golden wheatfields wave in the summer breezes. Here is grown much of the wheat that sooner or later appears on English and other tables in the form of bread. The tall elevators in which the grain is stored before being loaded into the railway trucks which carry it eastward are perhaps the most conspicuous objects in this part of



GOING TO THE FESTIVAL.

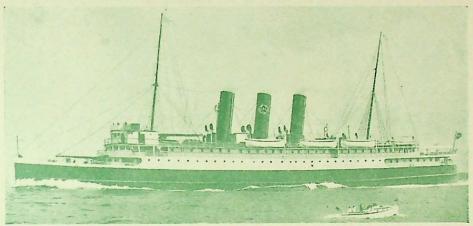




HUDSON'S MEETING WITH THE INDIANS.

Henry Hudson, the daring explorer after whom the great Bay in Canada is named, may well rank as a founder of Empire. The picture shows his tiny vessel, *The Half Moon*, anchored in the Hudson River. The Indians, greatly amazed, were at first hostile, but afterwards traded. The vessel is shown flying the Dutch flag because it was fitted out at the expense of the Dutch East India Company in the hope of finding a north-east passage to India.





A PACIFIC STEAMSHIP BELONGING TO THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY.

Canada. The train crosses the full width of the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and traverses a good deal of Alberta before the wheat belt is left behind.

In Alberta there is a large tract of country, some of which is under irrigation, where the small general farmer is found, but grain-growing is the rule over the greater part of the Prairie country. There are large horse and cattle ranches in Alberta, where the "cowboy" still flourishes. One of the most remarkable things about the Prairie is the



A CANADIAN PACIFIC LAKE STEAMER.

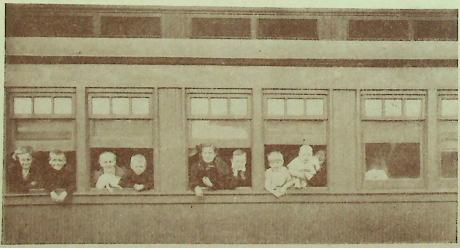
Besides its fleets on the Atlantic and the Pacific the C.P.R. has many steamers on the great Lakes and along the Coast.

W.B.E.

rapid growth of the towns. Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, which now has as many inhabitants as Oxford, did not exist a quarter of a century ago, and there are dozens of similar cases. The railway siding of to-day will be a village of several hundred people next year, and in ten years it will have an electric tramway system.

Passing over the Rocky Mountains, which display some of the grandest scenery in the world, and then crossing the Selkirk Range and other lesser chains, the train takes us along fertile river valleys, studded with fruit farms, to Vancouver, the western gateway of Canada. British Columbia is the most rugged of all the Canadian Provinces, and has the most varied natural resources. Enormous forests, containing giant trees nearly as high as the cross on St. Paul's Cathedral, give work to armies of lumbermen, who fell the trees and float them down to the sawmills. Gold, copper and coal are found in quantities, the rivers teem with salmon, and big game is plentiful. The climate is milder than that of the rest of Canada, and the weather at Victoria, the Provincial capital, which is on Vancouver Island, greatly resembles that of Southern England. In many ways Victoria is the most English town in Canada.

Having reached Vancouver Island we have arrived at the "jumping off place," for Victoria is the starting-point of the big white liners that cross the 4,000 miles of ocean lying between Canada and the country of our Far Eastern Ally—Japan.



SETTLERS GOING WEST IN A CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CAR.



EARLY EXPLORERS ON THE FRASER RIVER.

The Story of Canada

A LTHOUGH the history of Canada is short by comparison with that of France or Great Britain, the two countries which can claim to be the parent lands of the Canadian people, it is of great interest.

Our Viking ancestors were the first white men to land on Canadian soil. Nearly a thousand years ago a party of Norsemen sailed from the Viking settlements in Greenland, under the leadership of Leif Ericson. They reached the coast of what is now the Province of Nova Scotia, and traces of their visit have been found from time to time. But they do not seem to have attempted to found a colony in Nova Scotia, though they apparently did so to the south in what is now the American State of Maine, called by them Vineland.

Some five hundred years passed before Europeans again visited Canada. Then, in 1497, John Cabot sailed from Bristol on his famous voyage of discovery to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. His reports led to the establishment of a very profitable fishery on the Newfoundland coast, but they did not cause a rush to the new continent.

The next explorer was a French sailor from St. Malo, called Jacques Cartier, who crossed the Atlantic in one of those tiny vessels in which

all the splendid discoveries of the Elizabethan period were made. Cartier was the discoverer of the mighty St. Lawrence, which he ascended as far as the island on which the city of Montreal now stands. He is generally regarded as the real discoverer of Canada, and he was the first to call the country by this name. Why he did so is not certain, but it is believed that the word is a corruption of a Red Indian word Kannatha, meaning a village. Cartier is supposed to have heard the red men using the word when speaking of their settlements, and to have believed that it was the Indian name for the whole country.

Rather more than three hundred years ago the first French colony

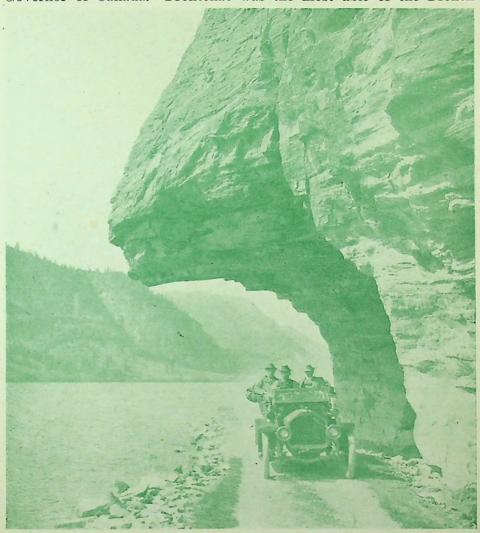


A PICNIC PARTY.

was founded, when several hundred colonists settled at Port Royal (now the town of Annapolis), in Nova Scotia. In 1608 Samuel de Champlain, the second great French explorer, founded the city of Quebec, and penetrated into the interior as far as the Great Lakes.

Shortly afterwards began the long struggle between France and England for the possession of Canada, which only ended with the taking of the strong fortress of Quebec by the heroic General Wolfe in 1759. This was the fourth time the city had been attacked by the British and the second time that it had been taken by them. It was first taken in 1629 and besieged unsuccessfully in 1690 and 1711. At the time of the second siege the Comte de Frontenac (whose name

is borne by the big hotel, known as the *Château Frontenac*, which stands on the heights of Quebec overlooking the river) was the French Governor of Canada. Frontenac was the most able of the French



A LAKE-SIDE ROAD, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The rocks have been cut away to provide a passage for vehicles.

administrators, and it was he who compelled the warlike Iroquois Indians to make peace and to cease their constant attacks on the French settlers.



SHOOTING THE RAPIDS, NEW BRUNSWICK.

A good test for nerves and water skill.

All this time France laid claim to the whole of Eastern Canada, but in the great wars of two hundred years ago, when the famous Duke of Marlborough was the English commander in Europe, the French were unsuccessful. The result was that when peace was restored in 1713 France had to recognize the rights of Great Britain to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and the regions around Hudson Bay.

In the interval between this date and the taking of Quebec, which resulted in the transfer of all the remaining portion of Canada to British control, two important events took place. The first was the westward journey of the French explorer, La Vérendrye, who crossed the trackless Prairie in 1743 and won the distinction of being the first white man to see the snow-topped peaks of the Rocky Mountains. Six years later the English settlement which has now become the busy port of Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, had its birth.

When Quebec fell there were about 60,000 French people in Canada, and they far outnumbered the English. The balance was restored after the American War of Independence, when large numbers of loyalists crossed into Canada in order to remain under the British flag. The new-comers, who called themselves the United Empire Loyalists, settled in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and what is now Ontario, but was then known as Upper Canada.

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In the War of 1812–14, between the United States and Great Britain, the Americans made several daring attempts to capture Canada, and they tried unsuccessfully to take Quebec. They were beaten off by the French and British Canadians, most of the regular army being then away fighting against Napoleon in Europe. Since 1814 there has been no real warfare in Canada, though small rebellions took place in 1837 and 1870.

For more than a century after the taking of Quebec the British possessions in North America consisted of five or six independent colonies. On the Atlantic mainland were Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence was the little island colony of Prince Edward Island. Astride the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes were Lower and Upper Canada—now called Quebec and Ontario respectively—sometimes under separate governments, but eventually united as the colony of Canada. Between Upper Canada and the Rocky Mountains the only inhabitants were the Red Indians of the Prairie and a few trappers and officials of the great trading concern known as the Hudson's Bay Company, which was the only body with any authority over this enormous region. West of the Rockies there grew up, about the middle of the nineteenth century, another distinct colony called British Columbia.

All this was changed in 1867, when the colonies of Nova Scotia,



A LAKE EXCURSION STEAMER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Brunswick and Canada decided to federate into a great selfgoverning state styled the Dominion of Canada. Prince Edward Island and British Columbia joined the confederation shortly afterwards, and in 1870 the Province of Manitoba was carved out of the western wilds. Thirty-five years later the other two Prairie Provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta, were formed in the gap between Manitoba and British Columbia. These nine Provinces, together with the Yukon Territory and the North-West Territories (which include the large Arctic Archipelago), form the present Dominion of Canada. Newfoundland alone of the British North American colonies prefers to remain outside the Dominion. Each of the nine Canadian Provinces has a Parliament of its own for purely local affairs. Over all is the Federal Parliament of Canada, which sits at Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion.

Since confederation took place Canada has grown fast towards



A SALMON CATCH ON THE FRASER RIVER.

[Neville P. Edwards.



LOGS READY FOR HAULING TO THE WATER'S EDGE, ONTARIO.

nationhood. In 1886 the Canadian Pacific Railway, the first of the three transcontinental lines to be completed, was linked up, and that event led to a great increase in the population, large numbers from the British Isles and the Continent of Europe having flocked into the country in the period since.

As a self-governing portion of the British Empire, Canada makes its own laws, but these are very similar to those of the Mother Country. Canada has a large militia force, and, as every one knows, sent a numerous force to help the Mother Country in the Great War. Canadian soldiers also greatly distinguished themselves in South Africa during the Boer War. The Canadian Navy is still in its infancy, but when the War broke out the Dominion was able to place two cruisers and two submarines under the orders of the British Admiralty.

Some years ago Sir Wilfrid Laurier, then Prime Minister of Canada, said that the twentieth century was Canada's century. It is not unlikely that many boys and girls of to-day will live to see the time when there will be more people living in Canada than in the United Kingdom. In fact, some people are of opinion that the capital of the British Empire will one day be moved from London to Ottawa, or some other Canadian city, but this is looking very far ahead.

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PORTION OF AN INDIAN CAMP IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Red Indians of Canada

THE first Europeans who landed in Canada found the country thinly occupied by the dark-skinned race of people who are now called Red Indians. The name arose, of course, from the general belief that Columbus, when he re-discovered America, had actually reached India, as he intended to do, by a new route. It is hardly necessary to point out that there is no connexion at all between the Red Indians and the peoples of India.

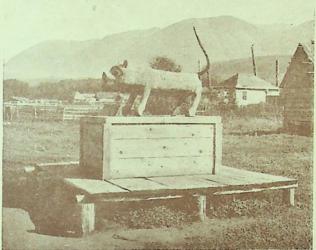
Every boy and girl has been thrilled by stories of Red Indians of the days when it was still possible for them to go on the warpath and to add the scalps of enemies to their collection. But little is really known as to who the redskins are or where they first came from. It is fairly generally believed that they are a branch of the Mongol, or Yellow Race, and that they crossed from Asia to America by the Behring Straits, which are frozen over in winter. The fact that Eskimos are found in North Eastern Asia as well as in Arctic Canada seems to prove that this theory is correct; but the migration of the Red Indians from Asia must have taken place many thousands of years ago, as their languages do not resemble any modern Asiatic language and their appearance is very different from that of the present-day Mongols. It is not impossible that the American Indians came from two or more different directions, since the pre-Aztec civilizations of Mexico and the ancient Peruvian civilization

THE RED INDIANS

were far in advance of anything to be found in Canada or the United States and show some traces of resemblance to the civilizations of Ancient Egypt. But the Red Indians of Canada are almost certainly

of Eastern Asiatic origin.

The redmen never appear to have been very numerous, either in Canada or the United States. and there are now not quite half a million in the two countries. Canada having about 100,000. Even before the introduction of the "pale-face's" strong drink, or "fire - water," and other evils of civilization which tend to



THIS NOT VERY FIERCE-LOOKING "WOW WOW" IS SUPPOSED TO WARD OFF EVIL SPIRITS.

kill off the Indians, their numbers were kept down by the constant warfare which took place between the different tribes and against the white invaders. It is quite likely that there were never many more Indians than

there are to-day. When the Frenchmen first settled in the St. Lawrence Valley they found the Iroquois Indians possession of the river basin and the territory near the Great Lakes. The confederation of the "Six Nations," as



TYPES OF WESTERN INDIANS.



BISON IN THE NATIONAL PARK, BANFF.



201 JK

Many wild animals are preserved in the great National Parks, otherwise they would probably all be exterminated. The Banff Park is fifty miles long by twenty miles wide, so the animals have plenty of room,

THE RED INDIANS

the Iroquois called themselves, included the Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca and Tuscarora tribes. The "Six Nations" held sway over a large portion of the country to the east of the Mississippi River. The Huron tribe and its allies were their most powerful rivals. The Iroquois soon came into conflict with the French settlers and some terrible massacres took place from



INDIAN TOTEM POLES, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

These weird-looking poles record family histories. Nearly every tribe has a "totem" (generally an animal or a wild bird), which it holds in special reverence. The carving is often very well done.

time to time. In fact, they so harried the French settlements that the task of the British in taking possession of Canada was considerably lightened as the result of their raids. It was a cruel form of warfare, but it was employed by both sides in those days.

The Iroquois of the present day and the other tribes of Eastern Canada, such as the Micmacs and Chippewas, have been transformed

THE RED INDIANS

into peaceful farmers and workmen. Many of them have been well educated and have become useful citizens, different in every way from the stealthy savages whose attacks on "pale-face" settlements were a constant danger in the early days. "Scalping" is a forgotten art so far as the twentieth-century Red Indian is concerned.

Over the wide Western Prairie bands of mounted Indians used to roam in pursuit of the herds of bison which then lived on the plains. The only bison which still exist are the small preserved herds in the National Parks, and their redskin pursuers are themselves gathered into Reservations where they go to school and till the soil like their white fellow-citizens.

There has been very little serious trouble with the Indians of the Canadian Prairie or those of British Columbia. They have been justly treated and are gradually being absorbed into the white population. The Indians of British Columbia, who form nearly a quarter of the whole Red Indian population of Canada, are fishermen for the most part. They live in well-built log huts, grouped into villages, and appear to have remained in the same localities for long periods, unlike the wandering Indians of the plains. It is in British Columbia and Alaska that the curious totem poles—weird carved posts painted in bright colours, which depict the family history of the village—are found. Some of these totem poles are beautiful specimens of Indian wood-carving, though they seem strange and ugly to European eyes.

It is a pity that a race which has many good qualities should be doomed to die out; but in spite of the fact that a slight increase in the total number of the Indian population has taken place during the past thirty years, it does not seem possible that they can avoid being gradually merged with the whites, who so greatly outnumber them.





FISHING FOR MUSKELLUNGE IN ONTARIO.

Canadians at Play Life in the Wilds

THE Canadians, like all British people, are very fond of outdoor games and sports, including shooting and fishing, for which their country is one of the finest in the world.

For the majority of Canadians, as for their American neighbours, baseball takes the place of cricket, and the big matches attract large crowds.

Baseball, too, is the game which Canadian boys usually play in their spare time, and in the towns one can generally see a group of lads engaged in an exciting match on some vacant plot of ground. The reason for the popularity of baseball in North America as compared with cricket is that it is a much faster game, and is regarded as more exciting to play and to watch. Nine men play on each side, and when three batsmen have been got "out" an "inning" ends. Each side has nine innings. Runs are difficult to get, and it is not uncommon for a match to be played without either side being able to score. In such cases an extra "inning" is played, or more than one if necessary, until one side has obtained a lead when both have had an equal number

CANADIANS AT PLAY

of innings. When good players are engaged, it is very rarely that the number of runs scored by the winning side in a match exceeds ten.

The distinctively Canadian game is lacrosse, which is now also played in Great Britain by a number of clubs. Lacrosse was invented by the Red Indians, and it was soon picked up by the early French Canadian settlers, who took a great fancy to the game. As played by the Indians it required plenty of room, since each side was sometimes composed of the men of a whole tribe, possibly 800 or 1,000 strong. Four years after the taking of Quebec, lacrosse was employed



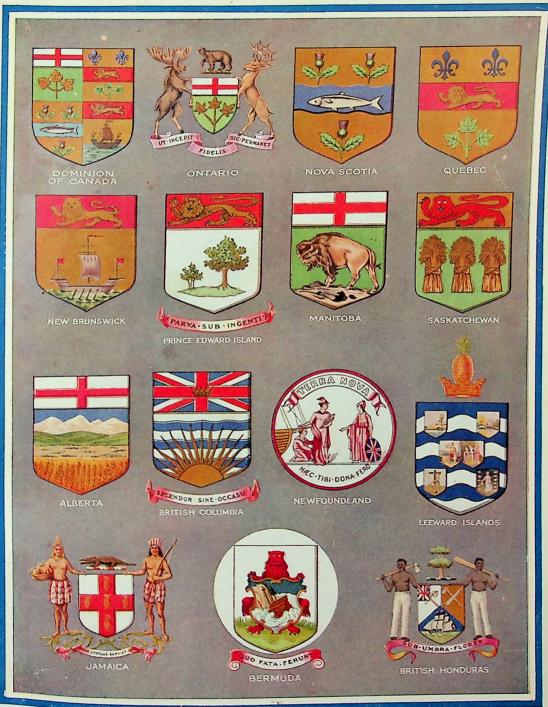
TOBOGGANING NEAR MONTREAL.

by the Indians to aid them in a treacherous exploit which was only too successful. The Ottawa Indians invited the garrison of Fort Michilimackinac to watch a game of lacrosse played by the redskins. The cunning savages gradually worked their way towards the fort gate, and then, throwing away their "crosses," drew their tomahawks, fell upon the unsuspecting white men and massacred nearly all.

The crisp, bright cold of the Canadian winter gives ample opportunities for skating such as the damp British climate seldom permits. The old Scottish game of curling is very popular wherever there are

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ARMS & BADGES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.



I CANADA, THE WEST INDIES, ETC.



CANADIANS AT PLAY

Scots in Canada, and that is nearly everywhere. Ice-yachting is another exciting sport, and the in-shore waters of the Great Lakes, together with the many smaller bodies of water which abound in Canada, make splendid sheets of ice in winter. The ice-yachts, which skim over the surface on runners like those used for sledges, travel at tremendous speeds, often moving faster than an express train. Sledging, tobogganing and ski-ing are much in favour. Indeed, the winter-time in Canada is a most enjoyable part of the year for those who love



A SUMMER CAMP.

e out in the open. As many Canadians have comparatively little to do in the winter months, they have plenty of time in which muse themselves.

In the summer and autumn yachting and canoeing attract large nu bers to the water. Canada is so well provided with lakes and rivers the in almost every part of the country those who wish to do so can find a stretch of water suitable for boating within a few miles of their homes. No country in the world can equal Canada in the beauty of the camping-out grounds which are within easy reach in every direction. Canadians are fond of having a summer hut or bungalow in the woods by the side of a lake or stream, where they can spend their holi-

CANADIANS AT PLAY

days fishing, swimming, canoeing and hunting. The Boy Scouts of Canada are much to be envied, for they live in a country which is a

paradise for boys.

The angler in Canada is nearly always sure of a rich reward for his patience, and he is not hampered by finding that the waters in which he desires to fish are all closely preserved. In a

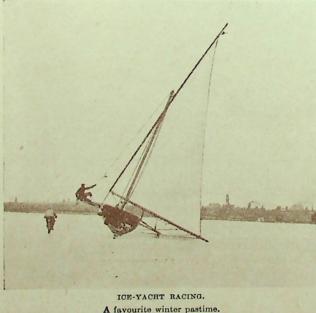


A SLEIGH, QUEBEC.

new country like Canada there are numbers of fine fishing streams which belong to all the people alike, so that anyone who wishes to do so may fish to his heart's content without waiting for an invitation. The streams of Quebec and British Columbia contain immense quantities of huge salmon, and various kinds of trout are found in most parts of the country. In Ontario the big muskellunge is often as large

as his captor. .

In the matter of game-birds also, Canada is very well supplied. Wild geese and duck are much more plentiful than in England. Several different kinds grouse, including the "Prairie chicken," are scattered over the Dominion, and the quail family has two or three handsome representatives, notably the mountain quail of the Rockies and the ranges between them



and the Pacific coast. The mountain quail is a shy bird, and it is not very easy to get within shooting distance of him. few wild turkeys are still to be found in the unsettled districts of Ontario, but this splendid bird, which was extremely plentiful when the white men first entered the vast forests of North America. has now become very scarce.

Of four-footed game the lordly moose, whose head



A SNOW-SHOE PARTY.

is so much sought as a trophy, is the largest representative. The moose, which is found from the Atlantic to the Pacific, particularly in the almost uninhabited northern wilds, is the biggest member of the deer family. A full-grown bull moose is larger than a horse.



THE MOOSE.

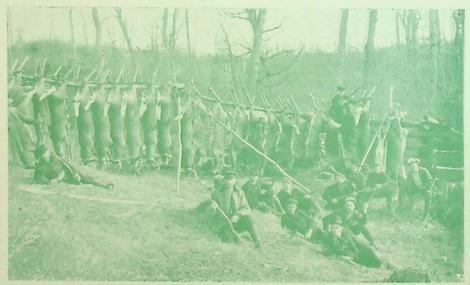
A fine prize for the hunter.

Terrible fights occur between rival bulls each season, and the beaten fighter is often so badly wounded that he is killed and eaten by wolves.

Then there is the caribou, not quite so large as the moose, but having even more magnificent antlers. The

caribou is a near relative of the reindeer of Lapland. Several kinds of smaller deer are found in Eastern Canada and in the Rockies. These great western mountains form the best hunting-ground in America. Moose, caribou, antelope, wapiti (or American elk), mountain sheep ("big-horns"), and mountain goats live there in profusion, and all these animals have heads so well adorned with horns or antlers that they furnish the hunter with ornamental trophies of the chase as well as with excellent meat.

In the Rockies, too, lives the terrible grizzly bear, fiercest and most dangerous of the wild animals native to Canada. The grizzly



RESULT OF A SEVEN DAYS HUNT IN THE WOODS OF ONTARIO.

is a foe which the bravest and most experienced hunter finds it advisable to treat with respect. The cinnamon bear—often seen dancing at the end of a chain, to the accompaniment of a street organ—and the pretty little black bear are also natives of Canada. Some are still to be found in the less frequented parts of the Eastern Provinces. In the cold regions bordering on the Arctic Ocean the white polar bear has his home.

Among the other wild animals which live in Canada are wolverines, pumas (sometimes called cougars or "painters"), wolves, coyotes, hares, rabbits, beavers, otters, and many sorts of small fur-

60

bearing animals, including the valuable silver-fox, the squirrel, the marten, the mink and the prettily marked but somewhat unpleasant creature called the skunk, which can make himself very objectionable, and usually does so if closely approached. Bounties of various amounts, generally about a pound, are paid by the Government for each wolf or cougar killed, as these animals are regarded as dangerous vermin.

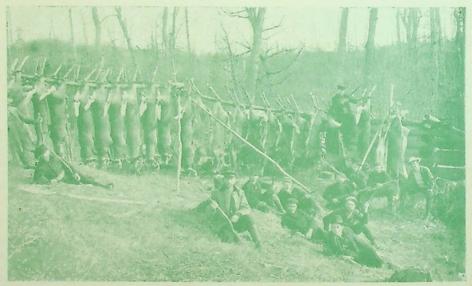
After reading this list of the many kinds of animals in Canada it will seem that a rifle is a very necessary possession to those who live in the country. This idea would be wrong, since a large portion of Canada is as civilized as England, and one might live in these districts all one's life without seeing anything to shoot at. Still, it is certainly the case that no one has far to go even from the largest towns to find some sort of game for rod or gun.



A 300 LB. STURGEON.

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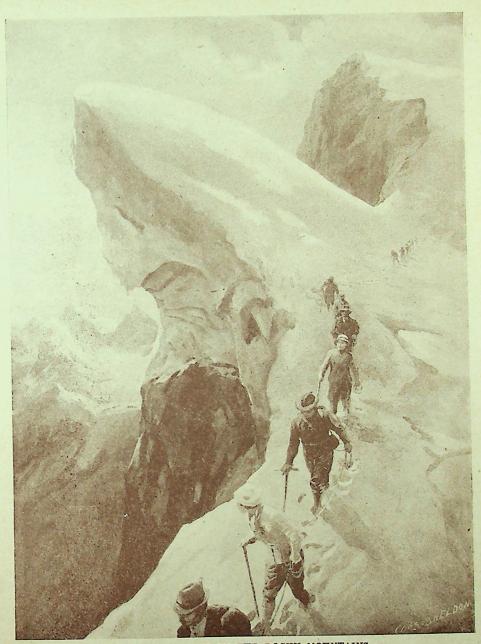
MOUNT ROBSON.

Mount Robson (13,087 feet) is the highest point in the southern portion of the Canadian Rockies.

The Wonders of the Rocky Mountains

It is more than 170 years since the French explorer, La Vérendrye, looking westward from the rolling plains of what is now Alberta, saw in the distance the lofty range which has since become known as the Rocky Mountains—the backbone of North America. La Vérendrye was the first white man to set eyes on their snow-tipped crests, and even he only gazed on them from a point many miles away. For years their peaks and valleys remained untrodden by any European foot. At length the trappers and traders of the Hudson's Bay Company, always the pioneers in the exploration of Western Canada, pushed onward through the foothills, and over the "Great Divide" itself, into that beautiful land of mountains and valleys which we call British Columbia.

The main range of the Rockies is often called "The Great Divide" because it forms the watershed between the rivers which flow eastward to Hudson Bay and the Atlantic and those which flow westward to the Pacific. At the summit of Kicking Horse Pass, through which the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway crosses the mountains, a large rustic sign forming the words "The Great Divide" has



A CLIMBING PARTY ON THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS,



THE GREAT DIVIDE.

This famous spot on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway marks the watershed between the rivers which flow eastward to the Atlantic and those which flow westward to the Pacific. "A puff of wind," it has been said, "may make a world of difference."

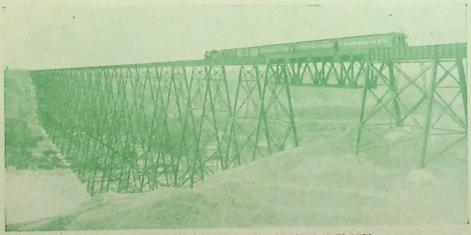
been placed close beside the track.

Except for some mountains rising to 6,000 feet in Northern Quebec, close to the Labrador coast, there are no high mountains in Eastern and Central Canada. But the Rockies and other chains lying nearer to the Pacific Ocean more than make up for the comparative flatness of the country lying between the

eastern foothills of the Great Divide and the Atlantic shores.

High peaks rivalling, and in two cases exceeding, the tallest of the Alps are numerous, and there are several very fine glaciers in the upper valleys. The two loftiest mountains in Canada are Logan (19,540 feet), the second highest peak in North America, and St. Elias (18,000 feet), both greatly exceeding the altitude of Mont Blanc. Mounts Logan and St. Elias are in the north-western corner of Canada, almost on the Alaska border. St. Elias was climbed in 1897 by the Duke of the Abruzzi and his party.

Between this group and the more southerly heights there is a



LETHBRIDGE VIADUCT ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC MAIN LINE.



A DANGEROUS GLACIER.

long gap in which the mountains attain only very moderate heights. Then there is a gradual increase in the altitudes of the main peaks, until in the neighbourhood of the Yellowhead Pass—through which the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways' main lines are laid—the loftiest mountain in the southern portion of the Canadian Rockies is reached. This is Mount Robson, whose summit rises to 13,087 feet, or more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above sea-level. To climb Mount Robson, while not so difficult as the ascent of the Matterhorn and some of the other sharp needle peaks of the Alps, is a task which calls for mountaineering skill and no small amount of endurance. The last portion of the climb entails the cutting of hundreds of steps in an almost sheer ice-face.

There are many other peaks of 10,000 feet or more, and several of them offer plenty of opportunities to the enthusiastic climber. Some are still rather far from a railway, and, therefore, not within

the reach of anyone who has not plenty of time at his disposal. The taller peaks include Mounts Hooker and Brown, and the splendid Mount Sir Donald, close to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Canadian Pacific trains pass by a succession of lovely mountain resorts, of which Banff Springs is perhaps the best known. For some years past a colony of Alpine guides has been established



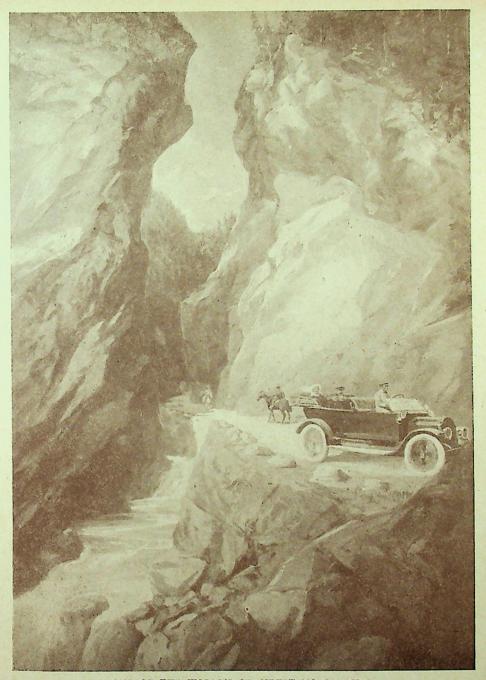
A TYPICAL SCENE IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES.

in this district, so that those who wish to climb the neighbouring peaks can secure the aid of a thoroughly trained mountaineer.

To the west of the main range of the Rockies the Canadian Pacific Railway is now engaged in boring a tunnel through the Selkirk Mountains, which will be more than five miles in length. This tunnel, under the Rogers Pass, will be the longest in the New World.

In the Rocky Mountains several large National Parks have been established, in which all animals and birds are carefully protected, so that visitors can walk or ride through the unspoiled beauties of Nature and see the wild creatures living in their native haunts. The Banff Park is fifty miles long by twenty miles wide. In it there are herds of bison, elk, caribou, deer and other animals. The Jasper

66



ONE OF THE WORLD'S GRANDEST MOTOR RUNS.

On the new road between Calgary, Alberta, and Golden in British Columbia. The road is being continued to Vancouver. It passes through some of the most beautiful scenery in the world.



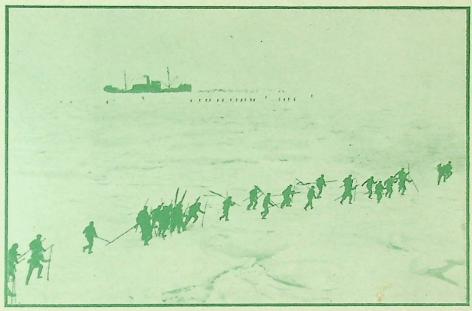
MEASURING THE "BUTT" OF A GIANT LOG.

National Park is a similar area on the main lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Railways.

Ringed round by snowy mountain peaks, some of the loveliest lakes in the world are to be seen in the Rockies, and it is hardly necessary to say that the scenery of the Great Divide is hard to match. A good deal has been done in the way of making a motor road across the mountains from Calgary to Vancouver. It will be several years before the entire route is ready, but it will then speedily become one of the favourite car drives of North American motorists.



TAKING HIS BEARINGS



[Holloway, St. John's.

A NEWFOUNDLAND SEALING STEAMER JAMMED IN ARCTIC ICE.

The Great White Northland

Photo1

A GLANCE at the map of Canada shows that it extends into very high latitudes. Indeed, a large part of the continental portion of the Dominion and most of the northern archipelago actually lie within the Arctic Circle. This part of Canada, although its only human inhabitants consist of a few tribes of Eskimos and an occasional white trapper, is a most interesting region. For hundreds of years it has attracted the attention of explorers.

As far back as 1585 Captain John Davis sailed up along the desolate coast of Labrador into the sea lying between Canada and Greenland which is now called Davis Strait. Then, in 1610, Henry Hudson pushed his way even farther into these icy regions and discovered the entrance to the great Bay, now called by his name, which almost divides Canada into two parts. Six years later Baffin, after whom the largest of the Arctic islands is named, sailed into the far North. Other daring seamen followed at long intervals until the early part of the nineteenth century, when a great advance in our knowledge of Arctic

THE GREAT WHITE NORTHLAND

Canada was made, thanks to the efforts of Sir John Ross, Sir John Franklin, Lieutenants Parry and McClintock, and many others.

The aim of all these explorers was to discover a "North-West Passage" through which ships could sail from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The "passage" actually exists, but



INTERIOR OF A HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S STORE.

it is too far north to be of any commercial value, since it is always more or less obstructed by ice, and is only partly open for a few weeks in the late summer. Its existence was actually discovered by the ill-fated Sir John Franklin, who entered the Arctic Ocean in 1845 with his ships the *Erebus* and *Terror*—previously made famous as the vessels in which Sir John Ross had visited the Antarctic Continent and discovered the great ice-barrier on which many years later brave Captain Scott and his comrades were to lose their lives.

Unhappily, it became necessary for Sir John Franklin and his followers to abandon their ships in the ice. In the attempt to travel southward with sledges to the nearest trading post on the shores of the Hudson Bay the entire expedition perished of starvation and exposure.

Since that terrible tragedy the coastlines of the northern sea have gradually become accurately known as the result of the labours of a number of explorers, who have spent long periods in these dreary wastes, in which the polar bear is king. Only a few years ago the famous Captain Amundsen, who afterwards reached the South Pole, actually succeeded in sailing through the North-West Passage from east to west in a little vessel called the Gjoa, no larger than an ordinary fishing smack. The journey took four years. The explorer and his crew were frozen hard into the ice each winter. When the brief summer thaw came they sailed on westward until they were once again The drift of the ice helped to carry them forward, and imprisoned. they finally emerged through the Behring Straits into the open waters of the Pacific. The little Gjoa is now to be seen floating in a pool in Golden Gate Park, at San Francisco, into which she was dragged

THE GREAT WHITE NORTHLAND

by horses after having been beached on the ocean shore close by.

One of the romances of the Northland was the discovery of a tribe of "White Eskimos" in the Coronation Gulf district by Mr. V. Stefansson, the Canadian explorer, during a journey into Arctic Canada. Mr. Stefansson believed that these "blonde Eskimos," as he called them, were descendants of early Scandinavian settlers who disappeared mysteriously from Greenland many centuries ago.

The famous Hudson's Bay Company has trading posts scattered all over the northern wilds. At these posts, or stores, the furs taken by the trappers are collected for dispatch to the south. The life of the factors who have charge of the posts is a lonely one, but it seems to appeal to some men, and they are not happy in more civilized surroundings. In his young days the late Lord Strathcona, who was known as "Canada's Grand Old Man," was employed by the Hudson's Bay Company, and it was in the north that he first met Lady Strathcona.

It may seem strange that animals are found in large numbers in these ice-bound northern regions. Nevertheless game is extremely plentiful even on the islands in the Arctic Ocean. The musk-ox is found during the summer on the most northerly of these bleak lands.



Photo] [Sport and General.

A CORPORAL OF THE ROYAL

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED

POLICE.

This animal, together with the caribou and several others, during the warm months roams over the tundra region, lying between the northern edge of the forest belt and the Arctic Ocean, usually called the "barrens," in order to feed on the mosses which form the only vegetation. The game comes south into the forest zone in the winter, when the "barrens" are covered with a thick mantle of snow and the frozen mosses can no longer be reached.

Besides the trappers and the Hudson's Bay Company's officials, the patrols of the Royal North-West Mounted Police have to make occasional trips into the far North. A permanent police post is maintained on Herschell Island, in the Arctic Ocean. The police stationed on this lonely little island are responsible for regulating the whalers

THE GREAT WHITE NORTHLAND

which operate in the neighbouring waters during the open season. There are other police posts in the Yukon Territory, which have to keep order in the mining camps of that part of Canada. Some years ago a police patrol had the bad luck to lose its sledge dogs while making a journey in the Mackenzie district, and the members all died after making a gallant struggle to reach their destination. Occasionally there is trouble in an Eskimo settlement, and a visit from the police is necessary to smooth things, but the Eskimos are very well behaved as a rule. Whatever the task that is set the "Riders of the Plains," they may be depended upon to carry it out, however difficult, or to die trying. In fact, it is their boast that if they received instructions to send a patrol to the North Pole the order would be duly obeyed.

The picture at the head of this article shows a Newfoundland sealing steamer jammed in an immense floe of Arctic ice. The steamers are built of steel, their hulls being especially constructed to enable them to resist the enormous ice pressure. They carry a crew of nearly 300, and as the work involves many risks and hardships only men of great strength and fitness are engaged. Frequently a ship will secure as many as 18,000 to 20,000 seals in a single day and the full load for a first-class ship would be well over 60,000.

Most of the sealskins taken by the Newfoundland vessels are converted into leather, while the fat is made into oil.—G. H. LEPPER.



A MORNING'S CATCH.

Fish are very plentiful in the great fresh-water lakes of Canada, and the skilful angler is always sure of sport.



Photo1

PICKING TEA.

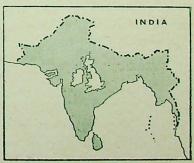
[F. Frith & Co., Ltd.

The Wonders of India

HEN looking at a map of India many people are inclined to underestimate the size of the country, and also fail to realize that it is the second land in the world for population. Yet an express train, travelling constantly at fifty miles an hour, would take a day and a half to traverse the length of this wonderful peninsula, and a day and a third to travel across its breadth. Moreover, for every person in the British Isles India has seven, for its population numbers over 300,000,000 souls. India is, indeed, a continent in itself, with a most varied climate, for the land extends from tropical regions well into the temperate zone, and at least seven different races (excluding Europeans) go to make up its peoples.

This vast land, with its dusky population, is one of the most

interesting parts of the British Empire. We are justly proud of India, and of the Indian peoples, and rejoice in the glorious destiny which called us to the land. If England is regarded as the Motherland, and all the over-sea Dominions and Colonies as her children, we can truly say that the childhood of India was a time of great anxiety to the parent land, but that all the anxiety and trouble has been amply repaid by the love and devo-W.B.E



INDIA WOULD CONTAIN THE BRITISH ISLES NEARLY FIFTEEN TIMES.

tion her sons and daughters have shown. It is strange to think that little more than a century and a half ago all these great races of India were at war with one

another, while Englishmen were scarcely known in the land, except in a few factories or in trading centres dotted about the coast. In this short space of time a miracle has happened, welding scattered peoples

into one, and filling them with such devotion that large numbers have gladly laid down their lives for England. We may go further and say that this great devotion has grown up for the most part since the time of the



PARSEE LADY AND CHILD.

sad and awful Mutiny, and it is an evidence, worthy of deep notice, of the value of just and honourable rule. India is no conquered country, nor are her peoples a subject population. In spite of many mistakes that have been made, the peoples of India recognize that the British are earnestly trying to benefit the Indian races and to raise the country to a height of glory amid the nations of the world.

An educated Indian, of whatever race or religion, must look with awe upon the past of the land of his birth; and one of the strangest of all facts is that the Hindu and the Briton are close of kin. Both have sprung from the same stock—the Aryan race. In some far-off age there lived in the ample pasture lands to the south of the Caspian Sea this ancient Aryan race; and while, for reasons unknown, one band was impelled to leave the grass lands and travel westward through Europe, another band journeyed southward and took up its abode in the valley of the Ganges. We can regard these brave people as brothers of our race not simply by reason of their deeds but also because of blood-relationship.

But as our Indian friend thinks of the past he sees other races than his own coming into this land of mountain and plain, river and forest, cornland and meadow. He would tell us that the ancestors of the Hindus probably came to India at least 3,000 years before the birth of Christ, and that descendants of the people they drove back from the Ganges still dwell in the peninsula. Moreover, he would go on to say that other Europeans came to India over two thousand years ago, and lived and died in the land, and left children to succeed them. He would refer, of course, to Alexander the Great and his wonderful army, who indeed were the first men to bring India into touch with the outside world. Many of the people dwelling by the river Indus must be descended from European parentage.

To such an observer our European nations must seem quite noisy young peoples compared with the calm and silent age of the population of his own land. But long before representatives of modern Europe arrived in India there were other races who took up their abode in this sunny land. The Huns, who caused Europe so much trouble, also broke violently into India, settling in the north. The Mohammedans began to invade the peninsula in the tenth century, and persevered to such an extent that practically the whole of India passed into their hands. Mongol hordes ravaged the north-west

till one of their leaders, the great Tamerlane, sweeping down from the mountains, forced his way to Delhi, and was proclaimed Emperor of India.

The first of modern Europeans to visit India by sea were the Portuguese, whose great sailor, Vasco da Gama, arrived in 1498. After the Portuguese came the Dutch; then the English; and of



WATER SELLERS.



Photo]

BATHING IN THE HOOGHLY, CALCUTTA.

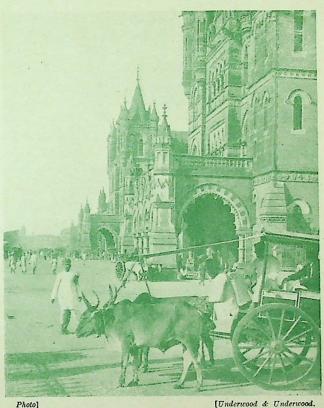
(Bourns & Shopherd,

course the French were not long in following them. Our Indian friend would turn to us with a smile and, say, "See what young folk you appear to us ancient people of India!"

Yes, and so we are. That has been one of our great dangers in this mystic land. Our great lesson has been—and, indeed, it is still

before us—to realize that in India there are peoples whose ancestors were highly civilized while ours were mere savages. The tradition of the past lives among these ancient races: but we have learned to respect this antiquity, and the peoples of India have come to esteem our energy and our desire to dwell peacefully among them as brothers and humane fellow-men.

Of course, in so great a land, with so diversified a climate and differing races, the employment of the people is very varied. The great mass of the



[Underwood & Underwood.

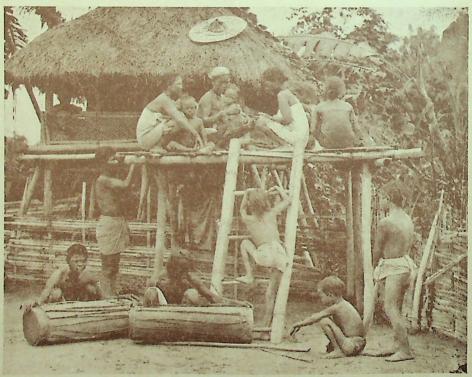
PORCHWAY OF VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY.

This station is generally considered the finest, in point of beauty, in the world. The offices alone cost over 16,000,000 rupees. The building is named after the first Queen-Empress.

population is engaged in agricultural work, but other industries have been fostered, and in recent years have developed wonderfully. We must not think of India as entirely a land of palaces, jungles, temples and tigers. We should find, for example, scenes in Indian cities as modern as those in Europe. Great factories have grown up and are the means of employing thousands of the people.

India exports huge quantities of wheat and rice, raw cotton and wool, oil seeds, and so forth, as well as spices, tea and other articles of natural production; but at the same time she has learnt to manufacture many things for herself, and, in especial, she has very large factories for the working up of cotton and jute. She is, in truth, Britain's best customer, and if any great disaster overtook our Indian Empire, or if the good relationship between England and India was ever disturbed, hundreds of thousands of people at home would be thrown out of employment. It is, therefore, to the interest of the whole Empire, as well as of India, that the brotherhood of the nations should be firmly established.

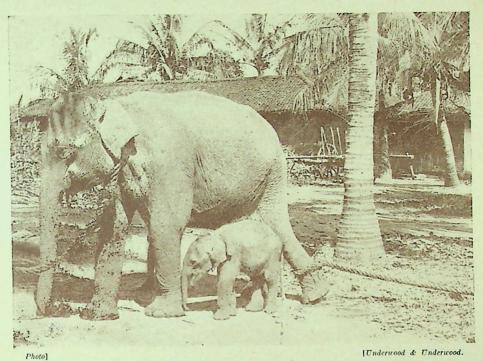
Certainly the people of India have much to be grateful for in the enterprise of the British race. One of the most valuable lessons they have learned is the system of irrigation, which has rendered their country independent of the monsoon winds. Great rivers have been



Photo]

HOUSE IN A PRIMITIVE HILL VILLAGE.

[Bourne & Shepherd.

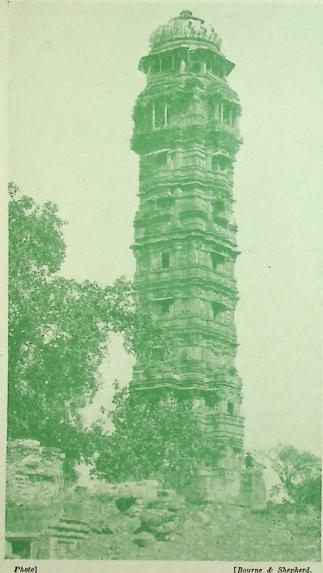


A MOTHER ELEPHANT WITH HER MONTH-OLD BABY.

diverted; water is stored in huge reservoirs, and sent off in canals and dykes to refresh the land and enable the Indians to raise their crops and avert starvation. One of the great falls in the Upper Ganges Canal reaches with its channels nearly 10,000 miles, and irrigates an area of one and three-quarter million acres. Our engineers have worked far greater wonders in India in this matter than they have accomplished even in Egypt.

Then, again, the vast railway systems which are gradually linking up all parts of India cannot be too greatly praised. By the interchange of population and ideas, the old superstitions which have restricted the Indian races are being removed and the real life of the people is being developed. Nearly every district is now served with a railway, and even thinly populated parts have specially constructed narrow-gauge railways to join them to the rest of the world.

The storms of war have rolled over the land for more than four thousand years, and never before has India known such a peaceful, just

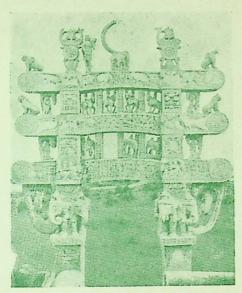


THE TOWER OF VICTORY, CHITTORE.

and prosperous age as this era of British rule. The sun which lit the path of the old Aryan invaders, which brought the sweat to the brows of Alexander's soldiers, now looks down upon a great people living peacefully and happily together under the rule of an Emperor who dwells thousands of miles away, and the control of a Parliament situated in London; and the desire of all classes and conditions of men, Europeans, Hindus, Eurasians, Parsees, Jains, Mohammedans, Jews, negroes and Chinese. is for the continuation and extension of the just treatment which India has experienced in the last half-century of her long, long history.

The people of India are very fond of processions, festi-

vals and gorgeous shows of all kinds. Many of them are birthday or marriage festivals, but the greater number are of a religious nature. On these occasions (if it is a Hindu festival) images of the gods are



SANCHI TOPE.

A wonderfully sculptured Buddhist gateway near
Bhopal.

carried about, the people wear new clothes and invite their friends and distribute presents of sesamum seed mixed with sugar.

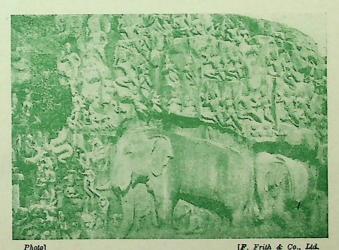
They have hundreds of gods. "Ganesh" is a favourite one; he has a fat body and an elephant's head. He is popular because he is kind-hearted and brings good luck and success in all undertakings. So when a Hindu begins a new piece of work he never fails to invoke the help of Ganesh. Other gods are Krishna, who is painted blue, and Hanuman, the monkey god, who is always smeared with vermillion.

The Mohammedans also have a number of festivals. Perhaps the most important is "Muhar-

ram," in which they carry about the town in long processions, with much chanting, *Tabuts*, which look like little towers made of tinsel and gilt paper, with little bits of coloured glass. These are borne

around during the day and in the evening are taken to the river or sea and thrown in—if there is no water the people dig a hole and bury them.

In our coloured picture facing page 72 the Festival has not yet begun, but the people are on their way with banners and swords. Parties are coming



ROCK CARVINGS.



Photo]

A DISTANT VIEW OF THE HIMALAYAS.

[Bourne & Shepherd.

in from the surrounding districts, all the elephants will be saddled with magnificent howdahs, the horses made gay with tassels, and the gods brought out. Then the procession will be started. All the people will turn out into the streets, resolved to have an enjoyable day.

Let us now have a little talk about some of the wonderful sights of this wonderful country. There is so much to see that it will be best to refuse to look at anything that is European, and to take notice only of what is peculiar to India.

In the picture above we are face to face with the mighty Himalayas of the North. The two giants of this range are Everest and Kanchanjanga, which tower nearly 30,000 feet above sea-level. These snowy peaks seem to touch the sky as they rise up past tropical forests where the palm and plantain quiver in the sun's heat; through huge rhododendrons and magnolias on to the temperate zone where the raspberry and strawberry, the oak, the chestnut and the willow remind

us of Great Britain; up and away beyond pine, fir and larch to the glacier and ice-bound regions of the summit. It is in this region of the Himalayas that the wonderful Darjeeling Railway climbs from four hundred to seven thousand feet above sea-level. Look at that grunting ox, or the Yak of Tibet, tamed to serve man He can live at very high altitudes, and, while he easily carries great weights upon his strong back, he is also useful for food, and the female supplies the natives with good milk. Darjeeling, as you know, lies in the tea-growing district. Some of the Bhutans are rather pretty; but it is a common sight to see women at work in the tea plantations and elsewhere in India. Many of them are extremely fond of ornaments, such as necklaces, ear-rings, nose-rings, etc. In some places, as, for example, in the land of the Rajputs in Northern India, the women are literally weighed down with adornments. One traveller describes this extravagance as follows:—



THE YAK.

A useful beast of burden in the Himalayas.



Photo] [Neville P. Edwards.

A HINDU BABY SEATED ON A LEAF OF THE ENORMOUS VICTORIA REGINA LILY.

"Her smaller decked toes were with rings of silver. She wore a bracelet which was one of the most artistic that I have ever seen. Upon her eight fingers she wore twenty-six rings. She carried on her left lower arm a row of many bracelets, mainly of silver, but here and there a

band of lacquer, either green, or red, or yellow. Upon her left upper arm she displayed a circlet of links carved into the shape of musk-

melons, each the size of a nutmeg. From this fell three chains, each five inches long and terminated with a tassel of silver. Upon her right arm she had also many bracelets. Finally, upon her neck was a chain of silver, of such length that, after it had been coiled several times round her throat, sufficient remained to fall in a double loop upon her bosom, where a heart-shaped silver charm finished both it and her scheme of display."

And this was a working woman of the lower middle classes!

The nautch girls who dance in the houses of wealthy people are often decked out with beautiful



Photo]

IF. Frith & Co., Ltd.

gold and silver trinkets which tinkle merrily as the dancers sway gracefully in the mazy measures of their dreamy movements. Often, after the performance, these beautiful girls are still further adorned with garlands of flowers offered by the lady of the house. The people of India love display. Notice the sumptuous "get-up" of the Hindu bridegroom as he is seated upon his horse. Even the steed shares in the splendour.



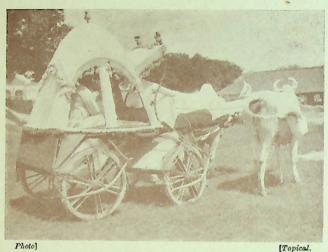
Photo]

A HINDU BRIDEGROOM.

[F. Frith & Co., Ltd.

Something must be said about the strange conveyances of this strange land. Native water-craft and land-craft often look very antiquated beside modern vehicles. Just glance at the rath, or chariot, and think whether you would care to journey ten miles or so in its quaint interior. How primitive, too, the catamarans look beside the steamer!

The rivers of India are intensely interesting. In the Rig-Veda, the sacred poetry of the Brahmins, water is regarded as a deity and is invoked in thousands of places. "Accept, O Ganges, Jumna, Sursûte, Sutlej, Ravi, my praise!"



AN INDIAN RATH, OR CHARIOT.

Some beings are regarded specially holy because of their pilgrimages on hands and knees along the banks of a river course. See those dense masses of pilgrims who have come, as people went in Jerusalem in the olden days to await the changing of the water, to stay for the

connexion of the water of the holy river with the sacred pool. The Ganges, "the Great Mother," is an essential part of the Indian religious system, and the sources and junctions of rivers are regarded as specially sacred spots by Hindus.

The city of Benares, or "Kashi," has been beyond historical times the most important religious city of India, and the Ganges the most sacred river.

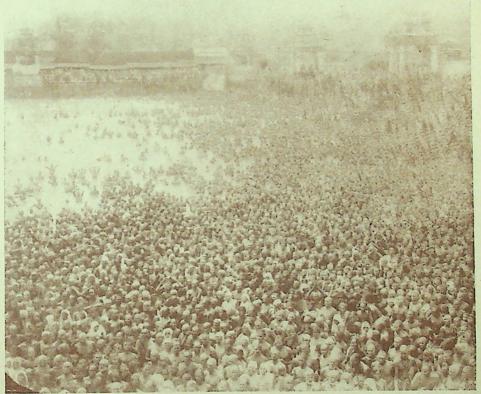
The "Ghats" shown in our coloured plate are flights of steps descending to the river from the famous temples and buildings,



These primitive but very useful watercraft look strange beside the great steamships in the port.

which extend for some three miles on the north bank of the river. Great numbers of pilgrims come from every part of the country to pray in the temples, and, after bathing in the river, return to their native villages in the firm belief that their sins are forgiven and their souls cleansed from all impurities.

A visit to the city is the great wish of all Hindus in every part of



Photo] [Neville P. Edwards. 20,000 PILGRIMS WAITING TO BATHE IN THE SACRED GANGES.

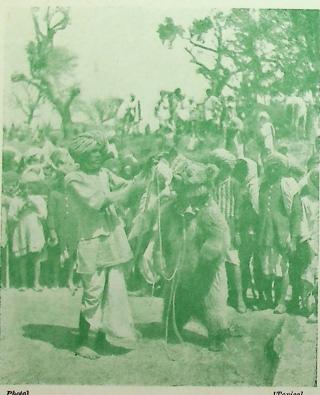
India, and, poor though they may be, they will undertake it at great expense and privation. "Mother Ganga," as the Hindus call the river, is also believed to have the power of healing the diseases of those who bathe and drink its waters. It undoubtedly has, so scientific authorities tell us, certain medicinal qualities which are highly beneficial.

Some of the Ghats are more famous and more frequented than others, and brilliantly coloured crowds are continually passing up and down the steps, while here and there one sees a sacred cow—small, beautiful creatures with great humps on their backs. Down by the water there is much noise and laughter, and everybody seems happy, as young and old alike bathe and throw lotus flowers into the water, or solemnly say their prayers.

Under the unbrellas sit the Brahmin priests, to give advice, direct the people, receive the fees of the visitors, and to paint the caste marks on the foreheads of those who have finished their pilgrimage.

Away in remote parts of India the priests organize pilgrimages to Benares, and undertake to care for and look after the pilgrims until their return in safety.

India is the home of religious mendicants or beggars. They are



A PERFORMING BEAR.

[Topical.

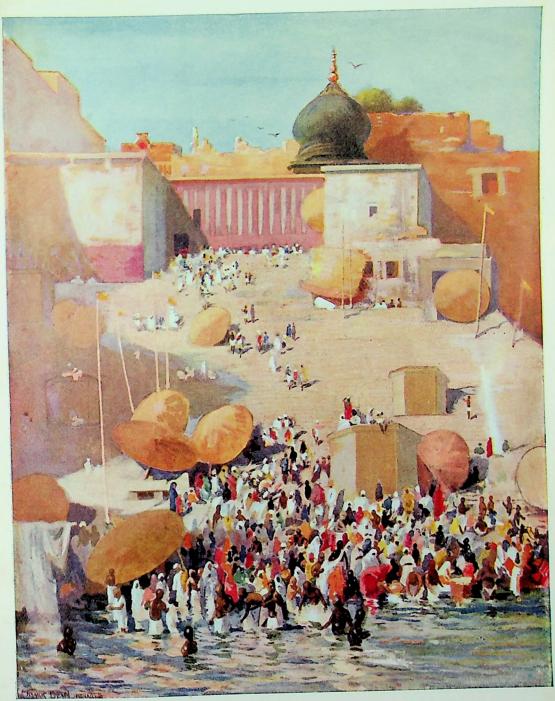
wealthy people, but abandoned have everything, home and family, to wander from shrine to shrine, holy place to holy place, as outcasts, despising earthly things and striving thus to get nearer to God. The fakirs India of practise self-torture and do such strange and wonderful things that European onlookers are amazed. They have been seen to walk unscathed across a row of upturned knife blades. a ladder of climb

everywhere. have

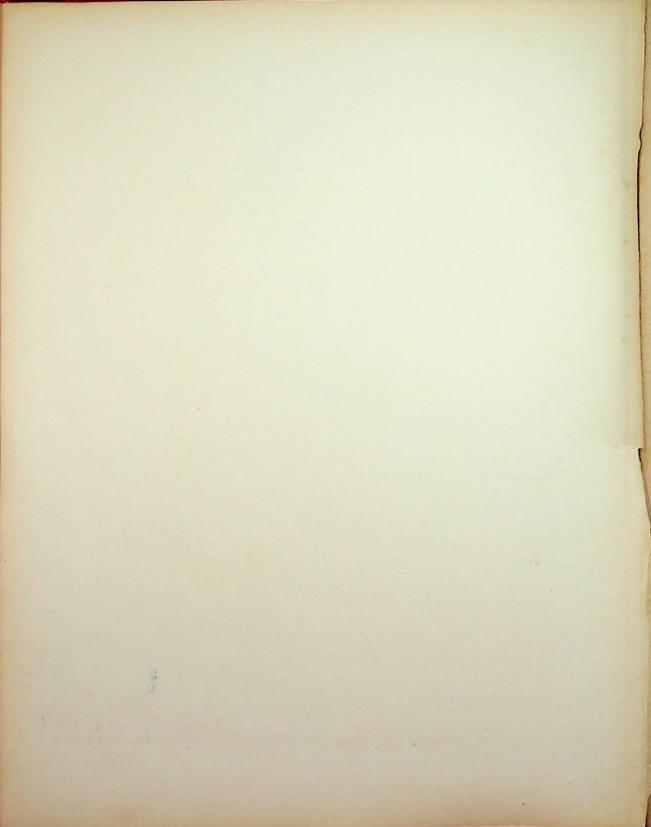
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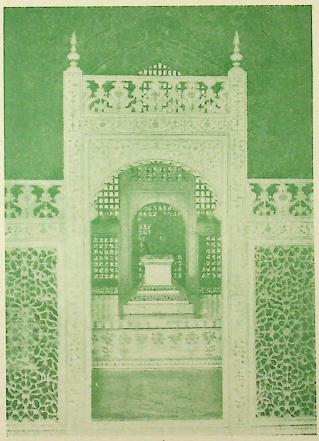


PILGRIMS BATHING AT BENARES.



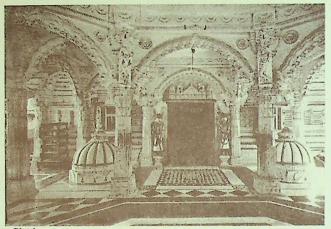
sharpened sickles in the place of rungs, to walk bare-foot over white-hot stones!

The Hindu worships many natural objects, and in India man has left his handiwork upon the rocks. One of our pictures shows the work of some sculptor who has desired to represent the



Photo] [Underwood & Underwood. THE BEAUTIFUL MARBLE SCREEN IN THE TAJ MAHAL, AGRA.

sanctities of his faith in a permanent form. The splendid temples and shrines of India bear witness to man's earnestness in the pursuit of God. Reverence and sorrow have prompted him to erect monuments to the memory of the dead, or rejoicing has caused him to build towers to celebrate his triumphs. At Agra,



JAIN TEMPLE, AHMADABAD.

[Neville P. Edwards.

the far-famed Taj Mahal, whose milkwhite walls are carved into panels decorated with wonderful workmanship, depicting flowers of many a kind, was built by the Emperor Shah Jehan over the body of his wife Arjamand Banu Begum, and it is said that he had the architect cast from

the top in order that there should never be a rival in beauty of her A picture of this beautiful building is given on vast mausoleum. The splendid workmanship in the marble screen which stands p. 19. before the royal tomb can be judged by the photograph on p. 89. It is said to be the most wonderful screen in the world.

Jaipur is one of the centres for pilgrims. Look at its wide,

imposing main street. Ahmadabad is said to hang on three threads-gold, silk and cotton, because of its manufactures; but you will see that the interior of its Jain Temple is a splendid specimen of architecture. The Jains believe in the existence of the soul after death, and practise piety, gentleness and liberality.

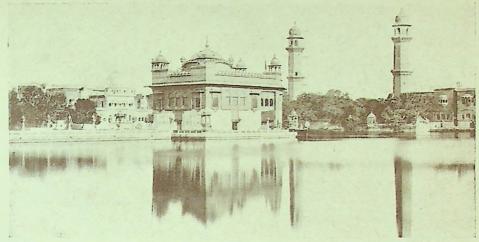


BANVAN TREES.

[F. Frith & Co., Ltd.

The remarkable feature of these trees is that the branches send down shoots which take root, and in their turn become trunks. single tree will cover an enormous extent of ground.

THE WONDERS OF INDIA



Photo]

THE GOLDEN TEMPLE AT AMRITZAB.

[F. Frith & Co., Ltd.

The great pile of the Pagoda of Tanjore gives a good idea of the horizontal courses of Indian architecture. This town is in the Madras district, and is celebrated for its carpets, silks, jewels and metal work.



Photo]

JAIPUR.

[Bourne & Shepherd.

The lavishly decorated building on the right is known as the Hawah Mahal, or "Palace of the Winds."

THE WONDERS OF INDIA



THE JUMMA MASJID, DELHI.

One of the largest and finest mosques in the world.

Amritzar, which means the "fount of immortality," is the religious centre of the brave Sikhs; their temple stands on an island in the tank, or reservoir, made in 1581 by Ram Das.

One of the largest and finest

mosques in the world is the Jumma Masjid of Delhi. This was also built by that great "Emperor-builder," Shah Jehan. It is constructed of red sandstone, inlaid with marble, and is based upon a great rock near the city. At the end of a courtyard 450 feet square rise the three creamy white domes of the mosque, looking like enormous pearls; and under the deep copper-blue sky, bathed in the golden sunlight, these domes make a picture never to be forgotten by anyone who has seen their majesty.

If you ever visit Calcutta you will see the great banyan tree, the finest in the world.

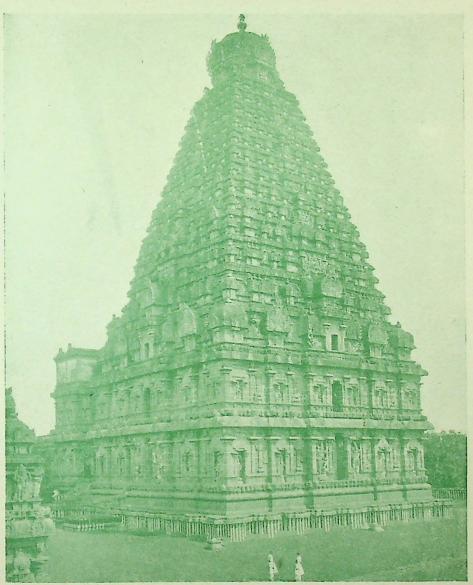
Your history books will tell you the wonderful story of the Mutiny. The memorials at Lucknow and Cawnpore remind us of the sad misunderstanding of the past. You can read elsewhere,

too, about the splendour of the Durbars, those wonderful assemblages of modern days at Delhi when old and new India have met together to pay tribute to our Emperor Kings. Delhi then becomes a city of canvas and palms, and dainty silk hangings wave and flutter in the glittering light of day as the gorgeous procession of princes and elephants, of men and women in all the strange.



Photo] [Bourne & Shepherd.
RUINS OF THE RESIDENCY, LUCKNOW.
During the great Mutiny in 1857 this was successfully held by a small British force against enormous numbers,

THE WONDERS OF INDIA



Photo]

THE GREAT PAGODA, TANJORE.

[Bourne & Shepherd.

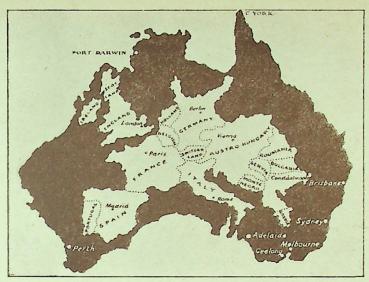
fantastic dresses of past and present pour through the streets to the vast amphitheatre where Indian and European alike pay homage to British authority.

B. L. K. HENDERSON.

93



NATIVES CLIMBING TREES IN QUEENSLAND.



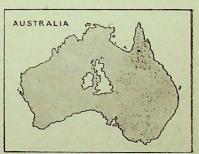
Australia is so vast that it would contain all the European countries concerned in the War, except a portion of Russia, and still leave the coastline untouched.

Sunny Australia The All-British Continent

Photographs in this and following articles reproduced by courtesy of the Commonwealth Government, the Agents-General for New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, etc.

F the world's great continents Australia is the only one that is under a single flag—and that flag the Union Jack. People in the Homeland often do not realize how huge is this Empire Continent. It is exceeded in size, it is true, by Canada, but, as our map shows, all the Continental countries concerned in the Great War, with the exception of a portion of Russia, could be comfortably placed

within its borders and still leave a considerable margin. Yet its population is well under five millions, or just about the number under the control of the London County Council! Another interesting comparison is to imagine the population of Ireland spread over the whole of Europe. Fortunately, 97 in every hundred of these five millions are Anglo-Saxons, so that Australia is really and truly "All-British."



The Continent of Australia would contain the British Isles twenty-five times. In addition there is the island State of Tasmania, which is more than half the size of England.



VIEW OF SYDNEY HARBOUR, SHOWING THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

The wonder is that such progress has been made in so short a time—progress of which neither Captain Cook nor Governor Phillip, who about a century and a half ago settled on the eastern coast, could have had any idea.

It is just over a century since the great southern Continent was first called Australia, and to Matthew Flinders, the navigator—at the time a prisoner of the French—is given the credit for having first applied the name. As our school books tell us, Captain Cook was not actually on a voyage of discovery when he came to the eastern coast of Australia. He had, in fact, set out in 1768 to observe the transit of Venus at Tahiti. He made this observation in 1769 and possibly added something of value to the records of astronomy, but he certainly added more to the Empire's possessions. Captain Cook, in all probability, had no conception of the extent of the territory he had touched, and it was not until 1803 that Flinders circumnavigated the Continent.

One of the first suggestions made with regard to this newly found land was that it should be used as a place where people who had been ruined by the American War of Independence might "repair their broken fortunes and again enjoy their former domestic felicity."

Instead it became at first a dumping-ground for people who had broken the laws of England. In many instances their offences had been trifling, but transportation followed. In 1788 the first fleet with the first white settlers arrived in Botany Bay, Governor Phillip being at the head.

This was not a very promising beginning for a great new

colony, but it makes the progress since recorded all the more remarkable. Only a few days after this party had landed two French ships appeared at the port, and one historian has declared that there is justification for saying that England won Australia by six days!

Not until 1868 was the undesirable system of transportation to Australia finally discontinued, but before that time many explorers had made their way into the interior. The few great rivers had been located, and in 1862 the island Continent was first traversed from south to north. In 1874 John Forrest traversed the country between the settled portions of Western and South Australia. There are living in England and Australia to-day men who actually took part in the exploration of the Continent, showing that the country is still only in its infancy. Many parts, in fact, are as yet not properly known even to the pioneers.

In 1883 Melbourne and Sydney were connected by railway; Adelaide and Melbourne were joined in 1887, and Sydney and Brisbane in 1889. In 1914 was commenced a great trans-Continental railway,



THE HAWKESBURY RIVER, NEW SOUTH WALES.



A GLIMPSE OF THE BLUE MOUNTAINS.

The beautiful Blue Mountains, in New South Wales, attract tourists from all parts of the world.

Another picture is given on p. 21.

which will connect Perth, on the west coast, with Adelaide, the capital of South Australia.

At first all the known parts of Australia were governed from what is now Sydney. Then the Continent was divided into colonies, each with its separate capital, Parliament, and code of laws. Later the States became federated and established a Commonwealth with a broad democratic constitution and a national Parliament.

In 1901 King George V, then Duke of York, visited Australia and formally opened the first Federal Parliament in Melbourne. As is explained in another article, part of the scheme for the complete union of Australia is the construction of a Federal capital. An area of 900 square miles has been reserved in New South Wales, and on part of this will be erected Canberra, the future capital of Australia.

Although federation has been thus effected, each of the six Australian States retains its own Parliament for its own affairs.

The pastoral, mining, agricultural, dairying and manufacturing industries were established in Australia practically in the order named. First came the big "squatter," who held large areas solely for the purpose of grazing his stock and of breeding sheep from which to obtain wool and mutton. Then the rich mineral discoveries attracted thou-

sands of people. Gold, copper, silver and other deposits were found in various parts of the Continent, though much of the land has not yet been prospected or tested.

Of the Commonwealth's total area of 1,903,731,840 acres, nearly a half is as yet unoccupied; and even if large portions of this great area are unfertile, it will be seen that there is ample room for expansion.

Of Australia's climate much might be said, as of the variety of soils and scenery. Although there is a large area where the rainfall is light and uncertain and terrible "droughts" occur, there are also vast tracts where over 20 inches per year are recorded on fertile soil. The Continent stretches from 11 degrees south of the Equator right down to about 50 degrees from the South Pole, so that between the two extremes one can enjoy almost any climatic condition. Australia has rightly been described as generally having the most pacific and equable climate of all continents. In parts of the interior, and along the northern and north-western coast, the mercury in the thermometer bubbles over the 100 degree mark (shade reading) almost every



SHEEP MUSTERED FOR DRAFTING.



AN ALPINE SPORTS PARTY ON MOUNT KOSCIUSKO.

The great majority of people in Sunny Australia have never seen snow. In the eastern portion, however, there are some fine mountain peaks, such as Mount Kosciusko in New South Wales, and Mount Buffalo in Victoria, where sufficient snow falls each year to enable winter sports to be carried on for a long time just as in Switzerland, and visitors go from all parts to enjoy the fun.

summer, but the heat is not unhealthy or particularly oppressive. The atmosphere generally is clear, and Australians visiting England frequently say that a temperature of 80 degrees in the shade in London is more trying than 100 degrees in Australia.

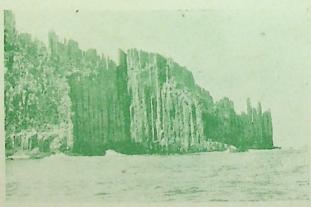
While the people of England are heaping coals on the fire at Christmas the

Australians are seeking for cool places, the months of December, January and February being their summer. March, April and May are the Australian autumn; June, July and August the winter; and September, October and November the spring. January is the hottest month of the year and July the coldest.

In recent years Australians have paid attention to the manufactur-

ing of many kinds of goods that had previously been imported. They have thought, for instance, that they might just as well make their own boots as to produce the leather, send it to other countries, and buy back the finished article.

As all the world knows, Australia has played a glorious



CAPE RAOUL, TASMANIA.

An imposing headland on the southern coast of Tasmania. The formation of the rocks is similar to that of the famous Giant's Causeway in the North of Ireland.

part in the Great War. The great island Continent has a coastline of over nine thousand miles and a total area of nearly three million square miles. The population being so small, it was felt that every man should be able to assist in the defence of his country, and that the best way to ensure this was to have a form of compulsory military service. This begins with boys at school at the age of fourteen, and at first chiefly takes the form of physical training. The boys are not taken from their work or their homes, but are given a few hours' drill in each week and spend two or three weeks under canvas



YOUNG AUSTRALIA.

A Parade of Cadets.

each year. They are taught to shoot and skirmish, and the rudiments of attack and defence. The scheme is very popular with the lads, and has already worked a remarkable improvement in their health. At eighteen the Australian boy enters the citizen army and there receives the solid training and finishing touches of his military education.

As a proof of the success of the system, the Australian Minister for Defence stated that "within twelve hours of the declaration of War, every Australian soldier was at his post. The whole scheme worked like a well-oiled machine."



ON THE SYDNEY CRICKET GROUND.

Watching a Test Match between All England and a Commonwealth Eleven.

Australians at Play

THE young Australian is fortunate in being born in a country that by its size and climate lends itself to a variety of forms of sport, There is hardly a period in the year especially outdoor games. in which play in the open air cannot be carried on in one place or another. Horse-racing, for instance, is enjoyed the whole year round, and cricket and football almost overlap one another in their seasons; while boating and yachting, and similar healthy pastimes, are to be had at almost any time. The great stretches of open country, and the excellent opportunities for the country-born Australian to have his full measure of riding, hunting and shooting, as well as the ordinary work on farm or sheep or cattle station, all help to make him an all-round sportsman. It is not surprising that he makes a good soldier and fighter, and an athlete able to hold his own against the best of other and older countries. He has learned many of his games from the United Kingdom, or the "Home Country" as he calls it, and on more than one occasion and in more than one branch of sport has successfully competed with those who were his tutors.

AUSTRALIANS AT PLAY

The visitor to Australia is often surprised to see to what extent the games of the Old Country are played. Whether it be on the water, on the golf links, the racecourse, or the football or cricket ground, the Australian is proud to play the games his father or his grandfather played in the United Kingdom. He knows others too. The scene on Sydney Harbour when the boats are out, say on a Saturday afternoon, to compete for a local championship, would gladden the heart of the yachtsman from the Old Country, and the crowds attending cricket or football test matches would bring pleasure to the treasurers and secretaries of clubs where the "gate" is of almost as much importance as the result of the game. Those who have been spectators at Henley year after year, but who have since gone to Australia, are reminded of "home" by attending the Henley-on-Yarra Regatta in Melbourne. Australians work well: but as the hours of labour are generally arranged on the eight hours system, they are able to devote a fair amount of time to sport and outdoor enjoyment.

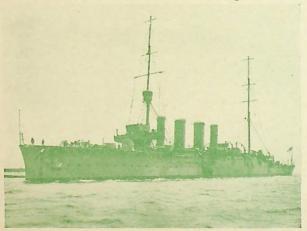


HENLEY-ON-YARRA REGATTA, MELBOURNE.

The Australian Navy

F Australia had known that the Empire of which she forms part would, in 1914, be suddenly involved in a serious war she could hardly have taken better measures than those actually adopted a few years before. The Commonwealth had decided that the payment of a certain sum annually to the Imperial Government for naval protection was not sufficient, so they set about building their own naval unit. Though the control of the Australian Navy is vested in the Imperial authorities, the ships are manned as far as possible by Australians and maintained by Australia.

It is a remarkable fact that during the first nine months of the War



AN AUSTRALIAN MAN-OF-WAR.

not a British ship was interfered with or captured by the enemy in the zone under the charge of the Australian ships. The young Navy also assisted in the successful occupation of all the enemy's possessions in the Pacific, including German New Guinea, Samoa, and other rich and important islands.

Every one has read the story of H.M.A.S. Sydney and her encounter with the notorious and troublesome German raider Emden. The Sydney was escorting the transports bringing the first Australian Expeditionary Force to the scene of war when tidings came of the Emden's presence at Cocos Islands. In a few hours the Sydney went into action, and left the raider a crumpled mass on the rocks.

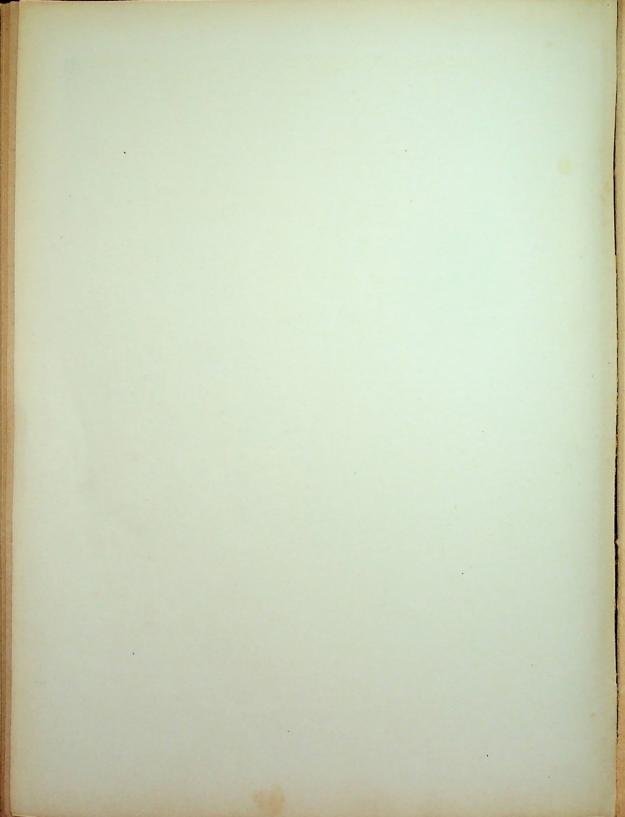
Just how near the *Emden* came to the Australian troopships was afterwards discovered. On the night before the fight the German vessel passed to the south of the Islands just as the Australian troopships, over forty in number, with their precious freight of soldiers, were coming up from the south, and at one time the *Emden* must have been within ten miles of the first line of ships.

Australians have every reason to be proud of the record already established by their gallant young Navy.

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H.M.A.S. SYDNEY SINKING THE GERMAN CRUISER EMDEN.





MERINO RAMS, NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Golden Fleece

THEN the first white settlers from the British Isles, about 130 years ago, took out to Australia a few sheep to see if they could live in the strange land, they probably had little idea of the size to which their flock would grow. At first the growth was fairly slow, and the sheep did not develop satisfactorily. For instance, in the earlier days the average yield of wool from each sheep per season was about 3½ lb. But, as the result of many experiments, the sheep farmers of Australia have been able to more than double the yield of wool, to greatly improve its quality, and at the same time to increase the size and weight of the sheep so that it is more valuable for food. To-day, if all the sheep in Australia were equally divided among the white population of the Commonwealth there would be more than fifteen sheep for every man, woman and child! In other words, Australia has a larger flock than any other nation, comprising indeed one-sixth of all the sheep of the world. Most of the flocks are on a comparatively few stations, or sheep farms, and the wealthy squatter has the satisfaction of knowing that every day, as his thousands of sheep roam over the great areas, grazing on the natural grasses, the wool they carry is growing and making him wealthier. Sheep-farming is one of the few industries where the proprietor's capital, or his income, goes on night and day whether he sleeps or works. Quite a number of "squatters"—as the sheep farmers are called own more than 100,000 merino sheep each, while one or two possess flocks numbering more than a million.

It must not be thought, however, that life on a sheep station in w.B.E.

THE GOLDEN FLEECE

Australia is all fun. The station has to be conducted on strictly business lines, just as must any other branch of industry if it is to be successful. The squatter must maintain the standard of his flock. He visits the great shows of the United Kingdom, and will often pay many hundreds of pounds for a well-bred prizewinner. Then he has to see that the wool is taken as cheaply and quickly as possible from the flock. The large shearing sheds are hives of industry during the season. The ordinary shearing clippers are not now considered good enough, and the work is done by machinerv. The shearer directs the instrument just as the barber does his "clippers," and the wool appears to roll off the sheep. The men become very expert, and some are able to shear as many as 270 sheep in a working day of eight hours. Champion shearers will even exceed 300 a day. As the rate of pay is about twenty-five shillings per hundred sheep, you will see that a shearer can make very good wages. The picture on the next page shows the interior of a shearing shed. At the far end the shearers are seen bending over the sheep;



SHEEP IN PENS, READY FOR SHEARING.

THE GOLDEN FLEECE



A FAIR-SIZED FLOCK.

the pulley overhead drives the shearing machines, which are connected by tubing. The sheep wait their turn like customers at the barber's, but they are generally less impatient.

As soon as a sheep is shorn it is pushed through a gateway and goes out into the world again—to grow more wool. The fleece is passed on to the sorters and classers, who are seen near the front of the picture. These men know the qualities of the various portions



SHEEP-SHEARING BY MACHINERY.

THE GOLDEN FLEECE

of the fleece, and rapidly decide where the wool is to go. It is instantly rolled up and passed on until it eventually reaches the press, where it is forced into a bale, or large bag. Then it is taken by teams to the nearest railway station or port, and consigned to market. The bales, or samples, are opened and examined by the wool-buyers, and are catalogued according to their brands.

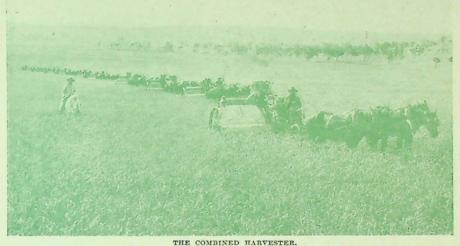
The favourite type of sheep is the Merino, similar to those in the photograph on page 105. By constant care it has been brought to such perfection that the weight of wool is treble what it used to be, and whole flocks can be found which will yield an average of 9 or 10 lbs. of wool per sheep. These weights are largely exceeded in some cases and animals have been known to yield almost 30 lbs. each.

The scene at a wool sale would surprise anybody who had not attended one before. In Australia buyers from all parts of the world attend, and, competition being keen, there is a great deal of shouting, thumping of desks, and stamping of feet. But the auctioneer and his clerks know all about it, and thousands of pounds' worth of wool are sold every year. It may surprise you to learn that in five years the United Kingdom has paid Australia over sixty million pounds for wool alone. All the best quality woollen clothes worn by the people of the United Kingdom are made from Australia's golden fleeces.

Then the sheep farmers of Australia have killed in one year as many as fifteen million sheep, chiefly for export. Frozen mutton and beef can be brought all the way from Australian ports at a cost of little more than a $\frac{1}{2}d$. per pound, and may then be purchased in England at a cheaper rate than meat grown at home.



A HARVESTER BEING DRAWN THROUGH THE WHEAT CROP BY AN OIL TRACTION ENGINE.



The Australian farmer has a great belief in labour-saving appliances. This wonderful implement not only reaps the wheat but gathers, cleans, and puts it into bags in a single operation.

Wheat-growing in Australia

IN order to feed the people of the United Kingdom it is necessary to import in one year over six million tons of wheat and flour. Up to the present only about half of this huge quantity has come from other parts of the British Empire. This means that 50 per cent. of the wheat and flour consumed by the people of the United Kingdom is purchased from foreign countries, though these proportions will probably undergo a great change as the result of the War.

The British Empire is in the fortunate position of having immense areas in the Oversea Dominions that have not yet been put to full and profitable use. Millions and millions of acres are, in fact, still virgin lands, although the soil is known to be very fertile. It should, therefore, be possible greatly to increase the quantity of wheat and other agricultural products within the Empire by bringing these vast areas under cultivation. In Australia only a comparatively small proportion of the land has been brought into use for agricultural purposes, but the farming industry is conducted on a much larger scale than in England. That is to say, the farmers

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WHEAT-GROWING IN AUSTRALIA



ROTARY DISC PLOUGHS DRAWN BY A TRACTION ENGINE.

have larger holdings, and although the average yield of wheat per acre is lower than in the United Kingdom, the farmer. Australian by the use of laboursaving machinery, and the handling of

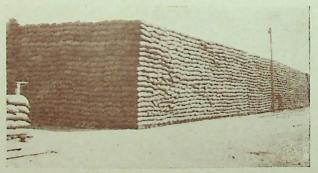
a larger acreage, is generally able to carry on business profitably.

From the illustrations it will be seen that instead of the old-fashioned plough he uses a rotary disc plough, which enables him to do as much as a dozen men could manage with the old single furrow plough. Instead of horses, he will probably have heavy traction engines, which can draw a number of disc ploughs. Then, when reaping time comes, he has his "combined harvester," a wonderful, though simple, machine by means of which he is able in one operation to reap the wheat, to clean it and to place it in bags ready for the market. A bag will usually contain about 200 pounds of wheat.

In all the illustrations you will see the farmer comfortably seated, instead of having to trudge behind or by the side of his implement, as in England. It has been said that when an Australian farmer is shown a new agricultural implement the first thing he looks for is the seat, and unless that is provided he is not likely to be a buyer. This, of course, is an exaggeration, but the Australian certainly believes in adopting labour-saving devices wherever

possible.

Yet in helping to produce the food for which there is an increasing demand throughout the Empire he must work hard and be industrious to win



A WHEAT STACK, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, COMPRISING 200,000 BAGS.

success.

Fruit for the Empire

THE British Empire embraces in area about a quarter of the globe, and we are frequently reminded that the sun never sets on the King's Dominions. These facts are interesting for several reasons, one of which is that while it is the dead of winter in some parts it is midsummer in others. At the very time the fruit trees in England



FRUIT TREES IN BLOSSOM, NEW SOUTH WALES.

stand like rows of lifeless trunks, with dry, bare branches, similar trees in other parts of the King's domains are weighed down with a burden of luscious fruit, so that almost all the year round there is a plentiful supply of fruit within the Empire. We have not yet nearly reached our limit in this direction, for there are still vast areas suitable for fruit culture that have not been put to profitable use but remain virgin soil.

We have passed the stage when the thousands of miles of ocean which separate the Dominions from the Motherland were a serious obstacle to intercourse and trade. By scientific methods of refrigera-

FRUIT FOR THE EMPIRE

tion, or freezing, the people of Great Britain are enabled to receive from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and other distant parts fruit in almost the same condition as when it was plucked from the trees in the great open orchards of those countries, and, what is more, the cost of bringing the fruit is not of sufficient importance seriously to affect the price. At a cost of less than a penny per pound Australian fruit for use in the Homeland may be brought over eleven thousand miles.

Then the variation of the seasons fits in with our requirements so splendidly that just when locally grown British fruit is "off," our friends in the Dominions are picking and packing their crops for us. The fine, warm, sunny climate of Australia is reflected in the beautiful apples which come to us with their round plump forms and their ruddy cheeks. They have been grown out in the open under free, happy, healthy conditions.

It is expected that shortly even such perishable fruits as peaches,

apricots and nectarines will be sent in large quantities.

You have perhaps heard how excited Nell Gwynne is said to have been when she first saw oranges growing in King Charles's garden. Thousands of children in the United Kingdom who are fond of oranges have never seen them on the trees. In Australia, in a hundred different parts, one may see column after column of fruit trees, first tipped with buds, then breaking into blossom, afterwards green with the young fruit, and then becoming a beautiful colour as the crop ripens, until the orchard seems one mass of rich, ripe fruit.

In places children get as much fruit as they are able to eat free; in others they pay a few pence to enter an orchard or plantation, and there have a good time eating just as much as they desire. Probably they sometimes experience rather unpleasant after-effects, but generally they enjoy themselves and, after all, are not able to consume as much as you would suppose.

The grape vines of Australia were taken out years ago from the vineyards of Spain, France and Italy, and now Australia is able to produce from its great vineyards wine that compares very favourably with that produced by older countries. The vineyards are all laid out along the hill-sides and in the valleys, and the grapes reach perfection solely by natural means. Consequently the wine made from the grape should be of the best quality.



A YACHT RACE, SYDNEY HARBOUR.

Some Australian Beauty Spots

MANY people take it for granted that only in foreign countries will they be able to find that entire change of scenery and those differing conditions to which a holiday owes so much of its charm. But equally attractive scenery and far more enjoyable and congenial surroundings can be found without going beyond the boundaries of the Empire.

There was a time when a journey to any of the British Dominions was a long, tedious and trying experience. To-day the actual voyage, say, to Australia, Tasmania, or New Zealand, is itself a pleasant holiday tour, well worth the time and the cost, even if the tourist came back by the same ship. Every year a good number of people do this "round trip," only remaining at the various ports of call so long as the ship stays according to her time-tables.

But to see the unsurpassed natural beauties of our Overseas Dominions it is necessary to make a longer stay. If Australia and New Zealand be chosen, one has to recollect that these countries run from the Tropics—very near the Equator—right down almost to the southernmost limit of human habitation; within these wide stretches it is possible to enjoy almost every type of climate and scenery, and to see as great a variety of vegetation as in any other continent. In the extreme north is the truly tropical climate, with its peculiar fruit and vegetation; to the south is the health-giving temperate climate; further south again, to the very Antipodes, we have conditions resembling those of the United Kingdom, but

AUSTRALIAN BEAUTY SPOTS

with additional charms. Geologists and botanists long ago discovered that Australia contained more species of plant and animal life not to be found elsewhere than any other land in the world.

With its thousands of miles of coastline, Australia has many very fine harbours. All the world knows of the wonderful Sydney Harbour. The people of Sydney are rightly enthusiastic about it, and all visitors are asked for their opinion. It is said that a party of British sailors, knowing they would be asked questions concerning the Harbour as soon as they landed, fixed a card to their coats with the words—"Yes; we've seen your Harbour; it's fine."

One misses the grandeur associated with such mountain chains as the Himalayas and the Andes, but still the continent is extremely beautiful, particularly in the mountain districts near the sea-board.

But those who penetrate the great island continent will also encounter scenes of absorbing and surprising interest. Arrangements for these journeys are made by Government officials and the tourist is enabled to make the trips

quite comfortably and cheaply.

Beginning from Sydney, for instance, the visitor can in a few hours find himself on snow-capped mountains and in places where the Alpine sports for which he has regularly gone to Switzerland may be enjoyed to their fullest. Or he may go straight to the wonderful limestone caverns which exist in different parts of New South Wales and other States. These enormous underground vaults provide scenes of beauty and interest which the experience of the dweller



AUSTRALIAN TREE FERNS.

AUSTRALIAN BEAUTY SPOTS



IN THE WOMBEYAN CAVES, NEW SOUTH WALES.

in the upper world can offer nothing to parallel. Here the trickling waters, through countless æons of time, have eaten away the limestone, and in their constant dripping have built up from the material held in solution wonderful stalactites and stalagmites, whose mysterious shapes seem to have been evolved by the sorcery of mountain

gnomes. The sensations evoked by a first visit to this underground wonderland are never to be forgotten. The Wombeyan Caverns, of which we give a picture, are noted for their wonderful brilliancy of colouring and for their unique basins. The illustrations, however, give only a faint idea of the marvellous forms and colours, which must be seen to be appreciated.

In other parts of the Continent the visitor might venture on to the huge cliffs that force themselves out above the great trees, and that have retained their rugged and peculiar beauty against the wear of the weather for many years. Or he can go down into charming valleys where the luxuriant growth of tree ferns makes such scenes as that in the beautiful Sherbrooke gully. The wonderful Blue

Mountains are seen by every one who can possibly spare the time.

Weeks and months and even years could be spent without seeing all that is to be seen, but we have said enough to show that there is no need to go beyond our Empire, or even a single portion of it, for attractions that will satisfy the most fastidious.



YARRANGOBILLY.
Another beautiful limestone cavern.



A JOY RIDE, WEST AUSTRALIA.

The Horse in Australia

THE Australian loves a good horse. He is sometimes said, indeed, to give too much time to horse-worship, but this may not be an altogether undesirable trait. While he admires a thoroughbred on the racecourse, he also likes to see a good stamp of animal in the street and on the farm, and many visitors express surprise at the faithful reproduction in Australia of the most favoured breeds of Great Britain. The Clydesdale, especially, seems to thrive there. The free open life and the abundance of good natural grasses help, and the limestone in many parts develops bone.

The annual shows held in the country towns afford an opportunity for the farmers to compare and improve their stocks; while the more important shows held in the capital cities of the Commonwealth are hardly surpassed in any part of the world.

From the large horse and cattle stations of the interior mobs of fine horses are driven to the markets. Many of the horses have never had a bridle over their ears, but the process of breaking them in is one in which the young stockman takes a keen delight; and when a buckjumper of special energy is found there is an interesting time for the spectators as well as for the rider. These "outlaws," or buckjumpers. are sometimes taken from place to place, and prizes are

THE HORSE IN AUSTRALIA

offered to the rider who is able to spend the greatest number of minutes in the saddle. This is the Australian's sport, but it has been said that time passes very slowly—for the rider—when the buckjumper is really "in action."

In Australia the military importance of good serviceable horses has long been recognized. For years thousands have been sent to India as remounts, and in the South African and Japanese Wars Australia was able to supply large numbers of good serviceable animals. Later, as Australia began to shape her own system of military defence, it was seen that a steady flow of sturdy horses would be required, and increased attention was given to breeding.

With the first Australian Expeditionary Force which was sent to take part in the Great War, there were thousands of Australian-bred and specially selected horses, and every succeeding contingent had its full complement of remounts. At the same time representatives of the British War Office were out in Australia buying as many as possible for the use of the great armies fighting in Europe.



A PARADE OF HORSES AND CATTLE AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW, SYDNEY.



CAMEL TEAM AND WAGON, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Ship of the Desert

THOUGH the camel is but little liked by those who have to deal with him, he has served a valuable purpose in many parts of the Empire. Across the great distances of the Australian continent he has often made his way where the horse, owing to want of water, would have failed.

The explorer, the mining prospector, the surveyor, the sheep and cattle owner, have all at various times proved his worth and had to rely on him to carry supplies, equipment and produce to and from the centres of settlement. For many years yet there will be a demand for the camel in Australia.

Among the best animals available are those which have been bred on the camel stations in South Australia, although the majority of the eleven thousand camels at work in the Commonwealth were imported from India.

For a time it was thought in Australia that the Indians or Afghans who usually accompanied the camels from India were best able to manage them, but it has more than once been shown that white drivers are able to get equally good results, either in the carriage of heavy loads or in rapid travel over long, waterless stages. Camels have been used by various Governments to carry equipment for the extension of telegraph lines and for railway construction in new country, for generally the work of the camel lies beyond the reach of railways. When the Western Australian goldfields were discovered, for instance, the nearest railway station was well over a hundred miles from the scene of the find, and there was an uncertain supply of water along the road. Here camels proved very useful, bearing many tons of merchandise and supplies to the daring mining prospectors. They are able to carry sometimes up to half a ton in one load, and will plod along all day with their burden, kneeling only at the resting stages,

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THE SHIP OF THE DESERT



READY TO START

and to have their load removed for the night. The lighter animals, or riding camels, are able to carry one or two men at a swinging pace all day long, while they also work well in teams, pulling their load in wagons instead of bearing it on their backs.

In some parts they have been used for racing. More than once has a race

been spoilt by a mischievous onlooker. It is necessary to make the long-legged animal take a kneeling position to enable a rider to get into the saddle, or for the load to be fixed, and to get the camel down only one word is used.

"Hoostah!" the driver will call loudly, and at once the camel begins to double up his legs, going down slowly.

In a camel race, if the wrong camel happens to be leading, and somebody loudly calls out "Hoostah," one, or perhaps more, of the competing camels may stop, and begin to obey the order to kneel, with the result of throwing the riders forward. Camel-riding is not quite like ordinary horse-riding, for, unlike the horse, the camel steps

with both right legs together and then with both left. This gives it a shuffling movement, which at first makes the rider uncomfortable. The camel is likely to be of service to Australia and other parts of the Empire for many years to come, until railways or motor traction can be more extensively used.



BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

"Overlanding" Cattle

T is quite usual for herds of cattle to cross the continent of Australia from Queensland in the north to Adelaide in the south. The long journey is known as "overlanding," and the men in charge of the herds are "overlanders." They are the true explorers of the interior. Owing to the scarcity of water, the bogs, and the hundred and one misadventures that are sure to happen, these hard brown men have to endure many hardships and privations.

There are two kinds of cattle herds: Fat cattle (known as "heads down") and Stores (or "heads up"). A "heads down" mob must be driven along steadily and allowed to feed, so that the beasts may be delivered in a fat condition for market. "Heads up" herds are driven along at a great pace, as they are usually being shifted from

a station to some rich pasture in order to fatten them.

Mobs of the latter kind at times get out of hand owing to the pace at which they are driven. They are also almost maddened by thirst and hunger and by the stinging hide whips and biting dogs at their heels. A mob of this description suddenly smelling water miles away will make a mad rush (stampede), and the drovers and dogs will have a very anxious time. The thundering of hoofs, the clashing of horns and the roaring of maimed beasts during such a rush is too dreadful to describe. To stop a rush the men gallop on the wing (or side) of the mob, using their whips and pressing in until the beasts are gradually "ringed" into a mass, after which they usually steady down.

Such a rush often occurs at night. It may be caused by a flash of lightning, by the falling bough of a dead tree, or by the sudden jump of a kangaroo. Many a drover has been overwhelmed by the animals before he could get into the saddle and has met his death.

The men usually sleep around the fire, with feet towards it, using their saddles as pillows. Watches are taken in turn, for it would never do for all the men to sleep at once. If camped on a plain, fires are built at intervals around the sleeping animals, so that the mounted drover on watch can see any stray beast that passes between the glow of the fires. He will walk his horse after the truant and turn him quickly back to the sleeping mob, taking care not to arouse them.

It is very dangerous to approach the cattle on foot. An unmounted man is regarded as a foreign object, and will be promptly charged. On horseback and armed with a long stock whip the animals recognize him as master.

FRED LEIST.



"OVERLANDING" CATTLE IN AUSTRALIA.



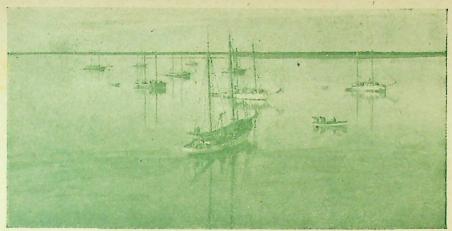


Photo)

PEARLING LUGGERS.

[E. L. Mitchell.

Pearling and Whaling

WHEN we admire the beautiful, evenly arranged, perfectly shaped strands of pearls securely locked in the jeweller's show-case, or, better, gracefully worn by a lady, we rarely think of the work that was necessary or of the risks that were run in order to secure those precious ornaments. The price alone, however, is an indication that the pretty little globes must be difficult to get or are exceptionally rare. We all know, of course, of the home of the pearl, but let us for a moment see something of the work of bringing the oyster shells from the depths of the sea to the view of the pearl-seeker.

In the warmer parts of Australia, along the north-western, north-eastern, and northern coast, where there is as yet but a scanty population, is the seat of the pearling industry. The pearler does not need to be an expert diver, but he requires a fair amount of capital, for his stock-in-trade will consist of one or more boats, or luggers, and they must be fully equipped with diving apparatus. Having arranged to have his pearls and shells examined, valued and sold, he sets off for the pearling grounds. At towns along the coast adjacent to the pearl shell-beds he engages his workers, generally men from the tropical islands, Manilla or Japan. The little men from these places are prepared to undertake the dangerous work for wages which would certainly not satisfy a white worker, but the Australian authorities have been taking action with a view to preventing the employment of coloured labour even in this industry.

W.B.E.

PEARLING AND WHALING



Photo] [E. L. Mitchell.
PEARLING: OPENING THE SHELLS IN SEARCH OF PRIZES.

The divers, having been engaged, are told off to the various luggers, and in clumsy-looking, heavy diving suits go down to the sea bottom to collect the shells There are Air is supseveral risks. plied to the divers while below through the long tubes or pipes attached to their headgear, and care must be taken that these tubes are not "fouled" in any way. There is a communication cord by which the diver below and his attendant on the boat's deck are able to signal to each other. The diver's work is to gather from the bed

the shells of the kind of oyster known to contain pearls. If every shell contained a pearl, the pearler would either very soon make a huge fortune or the price would be so reduced that these ornaments would be too common to be appreciated, although they would, of course, still retain their beauty.

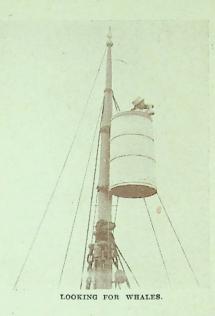
The shells brought to the surface are spread on the decks of the

luggers, and the next stage is to open the "prize packet." To the inexperienced this would be a difficult task, for the two shells, or covers, seem so securely fastened that it is hard to find the join. The pearler knows, however, and soon has his long, strong knife wedged in and the contents of the shells exposed. He is always expecting a "prize," but there are far more "blanks."



PEARLS AND "BLISTERS."

PEARLING AND WHALING



A pearl worth a thousand pounds is not found every day; if the pearler found one of that value every season he would be well content. But he perseveres; and if his neighbour on a lugger near gets a "beauty" he is encouraged to go on. The uncertainty is the fascination. A small, imperfectly shaped pearl is not despised, but will be added to his collection, the whole lot being eventually consigned to an expert who is able to decide its market value.

The pearling industry, while it has attractions, is not so popular as other forms of employment. It does not appeal to the man who is fond of a comfortable home in

pleasant surroundings, but is generally taken up with the idea of quickly winning riches that may be spent enjoyably in more congenial places.

More excitement is to be had among the whalers. here, again, the life is not attractive to "the land-lover." Of course, it is only at certain periods, and in certain places. that whales are found. The experienced whaler knows the period and he knows the places, and he hovers about these areas watching for the great rolling form of the



PEARLING: A DIVER READY TO DESCEND.

PEARLING AND WHALING

whale. Our illustration shows the man in the "crow's nest" near the top of the mast on the look-out for monsters from which to fill his oil casks. From his elevated position he is able to see a great distance, but the position is not always so comfortable or steady as it may appear. A whaling boat is not a very big vessel, and when it rolls on the open ocean and the mast sways from side to side, the occupant of the "crow's nest" has a "swinging time" that is the reverse of pleasant.

Although fish are probably just as plentiful round portions of the great island continent as in any other part of the world, there were until recently no recognized trawling grounds, and fresh fish was a luxury to many Australians. The Government took the matter up, built a deep-sea trawler called the Endeavour, and engaged experts to carry out investigations round the coast, with the result that large areas were found to contain edible fish. During thirty cruises the total weight of marketable fish caught was $74\frac{1}{2}$ tons, an average of 252 lb. per working hour. At this rate it may be seen that fish should be almost as plentiful in Australia as in the United Kingdom.



WATER FOR PEARLERS.

The precious fluid is carried in canvas bags to the vessels.



A SETTLER'S FIRST HOUSE IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

First the timber is felled and sold to the mills, then the Government helps the settler to prepare his land for cultivation.

Where Giants Grow

To most boys and girls there is something peculiarly attractive in forests and jungles. Many of the stories which remain for ever in our memories are of experiences in thickly-wooded parts of the world, and especially of brave and daring deeds in hunting or in escaping from wild animals.

But all forests are not the homes of lions and tigers and other savage beasts. In Australia, for instance, there are thousands of square miles of densely wooded country through which one might go from end to end without the least fear of being confronted by wild animals. The greatest danger would, perhaps, be from snakes, but even these reptiles are comparatively scarce; and the children of settlers who live on the edge of these forests play day after day among the dense foliage and beneath the shade of the giant gums free from danger, inhaling the perfume of the forest flowers and blossoms, and enjoying life as free from care as the happy birds whose nests may be seen far up in the forked branches, beyond the reach of the most venturesome boy.

Australia possesses some of the Empire's very best forests. They are veritable beauty spots in their natural state, and when the massive tree-trunks have been brought down by the bushman's axe they are of much commercial value, for the wood is of great strength and durability. A man looks very small moving among these great stalks,

WHERE GIANTS GROW

some of which reach a height of nearly 300 ft. and measure 50 ft. round at the thickest part. Like some monster felled by the combined efforts of little beings, these trees are rolled or slowly drawn off by bullock team or steam engine to the nearest sawmills. All the branches are stripped where the tree falls, only the long straight trunk going to the mill.

There it is cut up like huge pieces of cheese into the sizes and shapes for which it is to be used. If a million blocks are required for street-paving in the cities of the United Kingdom (where every day people walk over timber that was once a portion of a Giant Karri tree in Australia) a heap of blocks seems to grow with wonderful rapidity near the mills.

The number of blocks the cutters are able to get from one tree is surprising. Just as a tailor knows how to get the greatest number of suits from a certain length of cloth, so the practised saw-miller knows the best way to trim and turn his log to get the largest quantity of serviceable timber. Machinery is used for handling most of these great pieces, for they weigh many tons.

Given the length and circumference of a tree-trunk, any wideawake schoolboy could perhaps tell how many blocks of wood a cubic foot in size it should be possible to cut from it. The baker makes a certain number of loaves from a bag of flour, and in weighing out his loaves is able, by adding or taking away a small piece of dough, to get the exact weight and the right number; but the saw-miller cannot take, say a half-size block from one part and by adding it to another half get one whole block.

Still, where there are thousands of trees around him, he is not so particular. I am sure many Australians, when they have seen little children in some of the crowded cities of Great Britain following up the street repairers and gathering small chips of wood, must have thought with regret of the great quantities of wood they have seen in their homeland being burnt in heaps simply to make room for the settler. Only timber that is likely to be of use for building, railway sleepers, street-paving blocks, bridges, and similar work is saved and taken to the nearest port. There it is loaded on the old ocean tramp steamers and sent off to the great timber markets of the world.

The land which has produced such a wonderful growth of timber must be fertile. The settler knows this, and although the cost of preparing heavily timbered land for cultivation is great it is

WHERE GIANTS GROW



Some of these monarchs of the Australian forests reach a height of nearly 300 feet, and measure 50 feet round at the thickest part.

well worth while. Often the new settler, instead of actually cutting down all the beautiful green trees, will simply cut a strip of bark from round the trunk. This is known as "ring-barking." Severing the bark in this way means death to the grand tree, and it soon changes

WHERE GIANTS GROW

from its natural colour to a sickly, colourless trunk. The leaves have already fallen, and when the tree dies and becomes dry the settler starts a fire at the trunk and clears his land by burning off the dead timber. We thus see that in one part of our Empire what would be of great value as fuel, either for domestic use or for producing power in our factories and mines, is in another part not only deemed of no value, but an obstacle in the way of the settler who wishes to use the land for agricultural or other purposes.

The Australian authorities realize that the havoc made in the forests by the timber cutters must leave the country poorer, and in many places where these forest giants have been slain young trees are being planted, so that in the course of years there may be other timber for the Empire's use.

Pets that became a Pest

THE rabbit in Australia enjoys the distinction of having been introduced to the country as a pet and of having very soon become a pest. A few were taken out many years ago, and have since over-run a great area in the Commonwealth. So serious did the rabbit pest become that farmers had to erect rabbit-proof fencing round their holdings, and in one State fences intended to prevent the onward westward march of these little animals were built for hundreds of miles through the country.

While "bunny" has thus given the farmer much trouble, he



[Neville P. Edwards.

A RABBIT TRAPPER AND HIS SPOLLS.

has also made work for others, for the rabbit-preserving industry is a large one, the rabbits exported every year being valued at over half a million pounds. Hundreds of men are engaged in trapthe rabbits. ping both for their carand their cases furs.



The capital city of Tasmania with its beautiful surroundings. In the background is Mount Wellington.

Beautiful Cities

INHOSE who have seen the great amount of work and expense involved in breaking down large buildings in London or other cities in order to widen the streets, or to make provision for immense volumes of traffic, have probably wondered why those who were responsible for the building of the city did not from the first insist upon a more suitable form of buildings and more reasonable streets. But the older cities of the Empire have mostly grown little by little for hundreds of years from once small and irregularly-planned settlements, and in this respect the younger cities in the Oversea Dominions have a great advantage, for those responsible for surveying and laying them out have been able to profit by the experience of older places. They have not, unfortunately, always turned the experience to good account, for there are to be seen in many even of the younger cities narrow winding streets and irregularly-built roads and footways.

One of the best illustrations of a well laid-out city in the Oversea Dominions is Adelaide, the capital of South Australia. The bold surveyor who planned it had a good idea of future requirements and of the importance of "breathing spaces." Adelaide itself is exactly square; the streets run straight through from the east to the west and from the northern to the southern boundary. The streets are all very wide, the land is divided into blocks of uniform size, and

BEAUTIFUL CITIES



THE TOWN HALL, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

there are four sets of large squares within the boundary, each occupying a similar position in its respective quarter of the square city. Then, surrounding the city, is a wide expanse of park lands, or "commons" as they would be called in England. Beyond these begin the residential suburban areas.

The picture of North Terrace

shows what is known as the Education Block, the buildings prominent being the Public Reading Rooms, the Library, the Museum and Art Gallery, the University and School of Mines. If a further section to the west were taken in, along the same thoroughfare, it would include the Governor's Residence, the Houses of Parliament, and the main railway station. Further east would be the Exhibition buildings, the Public Hospital, and the Botanic Gardens. This Terrace with its substantial buildings has frequently been described as one of the finest thoroughfares in any of the Oversea countries.

Adelaide has also been favoured by Nature with a range of hills almost surrounding the city, and the beautiful gardens and orchards on the slopes form a pretty background. In the heart of Adelaide one may board an electric tram and in a few minutes find oneself out among these hills with their wonderful gardens.

In all Australian cities may be found specimens of architecture that would do credit to any city in the world. The picture of the Sydney Town Hall is only one of many which could be given. The organ here is one of the biggest in the world.

The picture at the head of this article shows part of Hobart, the capital of Tasmania, which is known as "The Garden State of Australia." Mount Wellington in the background is over 4,000 feet high. The city, which is certainly one of the most charming in the Empire, stands on what is practically an arm of the sea.

But it is to Australia's new capital that we may look for all that is best in town planning and city structure. When the people of Australia decided upon Federation, and to have a National Parliament to legislate for the whole Commonwealth, they also decided to have a Federal capital city. There was much discussion as to where this

BEAUTIFUL CITIES

capital should be. The people of New South Wales wanted it in their State; the people of Victoria wanted it in theirs. Eventually it was decided that it should be in New South Wales, but not within a hundred miles of Sydney. Then there was difficulty in selecting the site. Many eligible places were suggested, and all were visited and inspected by leading men, until a statesman in England went so far as to say that Australia's national sport was hunting for a Federal capital. At last a decision was made, and the district known as Canberra was selected.

Next came the selection of a name for the proposed capital. All



NORTH TERRACE, ADELAIDE.

The capital of South Australia is a good example of a well-planned town.

sorts of curious words were submitted, but finally, at a ceremony in celebration of the laying of the foundation column of this new city, Lady Denman, wife of the Governor-General of the Commonwealth at the time, announced that the original or native name of Canberra had been chosen.

In the Canberra district the Government have acquired an area of 900 square miles. The whole of this land is to be held as public property for all time, and here the Federal capital is being built according to the designs of a young American architect. The whole proceeding is unique in the Empire's history, and in the new Australian capital we all hope to find an example to the world.

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A ROW OF LAUGHING JACKASSES, NEW SOUTH WALES.

The kookaburra, or "laughing jackass," is supposed to derive its name from the extraordinary "laughing cry" it begins at sunrise and sunset.

Animals and Birds of Australia

A LTHOUGH Australia has not been the home of the large savage animals found in other parts of the world, the island Continent has a most remarkable assortment, many of which are not to be found elsewhere.

Perhaps the first of the curious family to which the young searcher would turn would be the platypus, or duck-bill, and its relative the spiny ant-eater. The platypus, an illustration of which is given on page 134, is covered with fine close fur. The upper jaw is something like the beak of a duck, and is covered with a hairless, leathery-looking integument, or skin, which is developed into a free flap at the base in front of the eyes. Both fore and hind limbs are short, and each comprises five digits, or toes, connected by a web of skin, and provided with strong claws adapted both for swimming and burrowing. In the male there is a sharp, horny spur, provided with a gland, on the inner side of the foot. The tail is long and furry. The platypus is just as much at ease in the water as on land.

The spiny ant-eater has the upper portion of the body covered with spines like a hedgehog, with coarse hairs in between. The snout is narrow, but the digits, though very powerful on the forefeet, are not webbed like those of the platypus. The ant-eater only lays one

AUSTRALIAN ANIMALS AND BIRDS

egg in a season, carrying it about in a pouch until it is hatched. The platypus will lay two eggs in a season, but places them in a burrow, where the young are hatched. Though both these animals live in Australia in good numbers, they are difficult to find, because they hide all day and only come out at night. The aboriginals of Australia used to hunt both, but they are now protected by the authorities in order to preserve the most interesting species.

Of the marsupials of Australia, the kangaroo family is the best known; in fact, the figure of the "'roo" is generally seen on anything connected with Australia, and occupies a place of honour on the Commonwealth coat-of-arms. It has appeared on the postage stamps, and is used in a variety of ways to indicate Australia. Our illustration shows a young kangaroo, but a fully-grown animal sometimes measures over 5 ft. in length of head and body. Other members of the family are the tree kangaroo, the rock wallaby, the hare wallaby, the rat kangaroo, and the musk rat, the last-named being only about 10 in. in length. All these are alike in form, but vary almost as much in habit as in size.

Young Australians in the country districts love nothing better than a kangaroo hunt. With their guns, and a number of strong, well-trained dogs, they set out and often have a very interesting chase. The dogs must have strength as well as speed in order to master an

"old man" kangaroo. The latter will sometimes go for miles, until well nigh exhausted, and will then stand with his back against a treetrunk and wait for the advancing

dogs. With his powerful "hind legs" the "old man" is sometimes able to inflict serious injury on the dogs before the latter can grip the kangaroo by the throat. Where possible, the hunter will bring down his game by gunshot before exposing his dogs to the danger of being torn to pieces. Generally, how-



A YOUNG KANGAROO.

AUSTRALIAN ANIMALS AND BIRDS



THE DUCK-BILLED PLATYPUS.

ever, the animal falls an easy victim to the hunter.

The phalangers, or "opossums," are also common in almost every part of Australia: certainly all over the eastern portion. live in trees, like the sloth, which they resemble movement, and feed on the leaves of the eucalyptus and other trees. Young Australians often spend hours on moonlight nights trying to bring down these

creatures, which can be plainly seen on high branches silhouetted against the moonlit sky, with their tails curled round the branches and their strong curved claws driven into the bark. They defy the attackers, who, when out for "sport," are content to throw sticks and stones at the innocent, harmless creatures. Our illustration is of the grey Tasmanian opossum, which is among the largest of the species, and has dark and thick fur.

The repulsive-looking Tasmanian devil once roamed over the

mainland of Australia, but is only now found in the island State. It is a fierce little creature, as its name implies. With a stout well-set body and thick snout it resembles a small bear, although the limbs are more like those of a native cat. It has clawed digits on each foot. The fur is a beautiful black, with patches of white.

These are only a few of the many interesting animals to be found in Australia. Except where the creatures



Photo]

[Beattie, Hobart. TASMANIAN DEVILS.

AUSTRALIAN ANIMALS AND BIRDS

are protected by Government, the hunter may have all the fun of the chase without the danger of being attacked.

Even more space would be necessary to deal with the birds of Australia than with the animals, for there are well over 700 species, made up into particularly interesting groups, and when the young hunter is out after animals he has always an excellent chance of seeing



hoto] [Beattie, Hobart.

and getting some of the finest birds in the world. These, again, however, are in many instances protected by the Governments. From the great cassowary and the emu, Australia's bird family ranges to an almost unlimited variety of smaller birds of a kind only known on that Continent. Both the emu and the cassowary are something like the ostrich, but do not carry the large rich plumes on wings and tail. The emu in spring lays as many as forty eggs, any hollow in the ground or a roughly-built nest being deemed satisfactory.

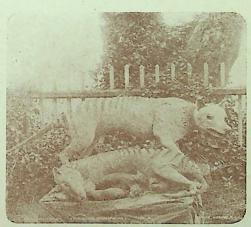


Photo1

TASMANIAN TIGERS.

[Beattie, Hobart.

The mound bird will lay its eggs, but instead of sitting on them will cover them with earth and decaying vegetable matter. The heat thus generated will successfully carry out the mission of hatching, and the young birds scramble out to begin life on their own account.

The lyre birds are practically restricted to Australia, and only the adult male bird justifies the name by its lyreshaped tail. They are wonderful mimics.

AUSTRALIAN BIRDS



AN OSTRICH FARM, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

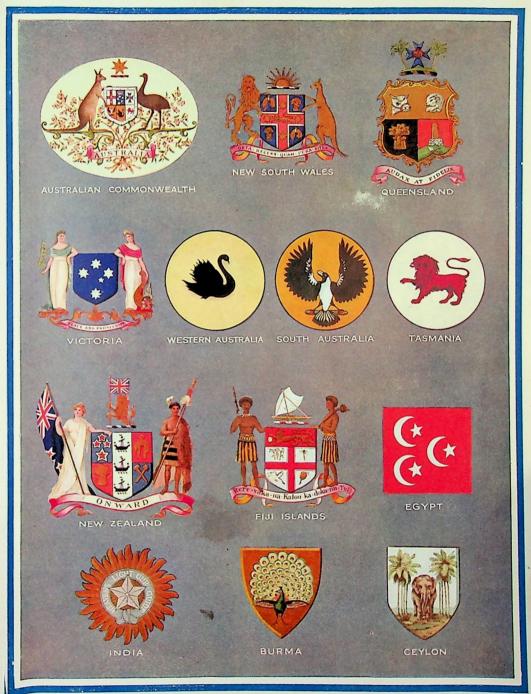
The Kookaburras shown in the first picture are common in Australia and belong to the kingfisher family. They are best known as They are deadly enemies of the snakes, which laughing jackasses. they quickly kill. Their name is probably derived from the extraordinary "laughing cry" which they begin at sunset and sunrise. The noise in chorus strikingly resembles the human laugh.

Ostriches were taken to Australia more than thirty years ago, and it has been found that many parts of the Continent are very suitable for them, so that ostrich-farming is now profitably carried on here as well as in South Africa and other parts of the Empire.



A NATIVE VILLAGE ON MURRAY ISLAND IN THE TORRES STRAITS.

ARMS & BADGES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.



II AUSTRALIA, THE PACIFIC, INDIA, ETC.



The "Blacks" of Australia and Papua

THE British Empire with its 434 millions of inhabitants includes people varying in colour from white to jet black.

When white people first landed in Australia they found there a race whose skin was decidedly dark in colour, almost a chocolate brown. These folk were probably just as much surprised to see "whites" as the new arrivals were at meeting the natives. Their mode of life was found to be of the most primitive kind; they lived on what they could get from day to day, either by fishing, digging in the earth, or hunting. So long as there was sufficient for the day they were content, and had no care for the morrow.

The aborigines who have yielded their country to the white settlers and are either going into the interior or endeavouring to

adapt themselves to civilization, are generally poor specimens of humanity, although in some of the more favoured parts the tribes exhibit a better physique than in others.

They have many quaint customs and some of the very oldest forms of communication have been in common use among them. The message stick, for instance, by which, in the absence of better means, messages are indicated by marks made on a piece of wood, which is then conveyed from one tribe to another, has always been used by the Australian aboriginal.

They have peculiar methods of recording and regarding family relationwear.



NATIVE BOYS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ship. These methods vary in the different tribes. Scientists who have devoted years of study to these interesting people have classified them by what are known as totemic systems. The name of the "totem" goes from one generation to the next, and is generally that of an object or animal from which the aboriginal believes he has descended. One totem may mean a snake or a frog, and if a man of this totem group marries a woman of a group of the emu totem the children would be "emus," or would follow the emu totem. In other groups this may be reversed, and the descent of the totem would be on the father's side. This is only one phase of a complicated system of family relationship, but the native attaches very great importance to his totems.

Elaborate ceremonies are held, in which the male adults chiefly take part, and in some tribes as the man advances in age he spends more and more time in these ceremonials. One of the most interesting, and one which only male adults are permitted to witness, is that of initiating the young male native into the ranks of the adults. Most of the tribes believe in a form of reincarnation and in the existence of beings with superior powers; while magic and the "medicine mán" play important parts in their existence. All the natives believe that every form of illness is the result of evil magic.

In some parts of the Australian continent the aboriginals have been able to obtain the necessaries of life easily; in others the struggle for existence has been fairly keen and tribes have at times become As a race, they have never seriously interfered almost cannibals. with the white people, and the fact that there is danger of their completely dying out has induced the authorities to take measures for their preservation. Inspectors and protectors are appointed, whose duty it is to see that these poor people are given food where necessary, and that areas are reserved for their use, where they may live their own manner of life without interference or disturbance. general experience, however, has been that aboriginals who have seen how white people live prefer something approaching that style to their own. In places good numbers are engaged on the large cattle They make excellent stockmen, and are proud to be allowed to own their horses and to drive the mobs of cattle from point to point. They possess a wonderful power of distinguishing the tracks of human beings and animals along roads or through the scrub, and by this means have saved the lives of many wanderers in the wilder parts.

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It is interesting to watch the black tracker at work. If the tracks are not very distinct—they may be quite invisible to the ordinary observer—he will go slowly on, yard by yard, quickening his pace as the indications become plainer. He seems to know just where the wanderer may have brushed against a tree in passing, or where he halted or quickened his pace. All over Australia aboriginals are attached to the country police stations so that their services may be available for tracking criminals or suspected or lost persons. They have no doubt become experts in this way through



NATIVES OF PAPUA IN WAR DRESS

having for many generations followed the tracks of animals required for food.

Fire-arms were of course unknown to them, their best weapon being a long spear. This was certainly the most destructive in tribal wars, although the boomerang is the most famous of their weapons. This peculiar crescent-shaped piece of wood, when thrown by a native, goes circling through the air, and should it fail to strike the object at which it is aimed comes back in the direction of the thrower. The aboriginals, even little boys and girls, are able so to throw the

boomerang that it travels a great distance and comes back almost to the feet of the thrower.

An interesting celebration of the aboriginal is his "corroboree," or dance. For weeks before the date you may see the men and women gathering from various parts. The males prepare a mixture that re-



A CORROBOREE (TRIBAL DANCE).

sembles paint and is generally white and clay-red in colour; the females rub a greasy substance into their hair, and as the time approaches they also apply liberal quantities of the coloured mixture.

When the time

arrives the whole party assumes an appearance that would certainly frighten boys and girls who had not seen them before. They gather feathers and leaves and fix them around their heads and bodies, and with their skin also striped with the white and coloured paint are ready for the fray, which, after all, is a quite innocent and harmless procedure. The women sit round in groups and by beating the ground with sticks and tapping themselves on the body, at the same time uttering a monotonous chant, supply a sort of "orchestral" accompaniment. The men perform a weird dance. First, they approach in a stooping attitude as if to slav some monster, creeping up to the camp fire. Receding, they will again advance majestically, with a kind of goose-step measure. It is a form of drill, for all go through the movements together and at times gracefully. This is kept up for several nights, and should they be close to towns the natives appreciate visits from the white inhabitants. There is generally one aboriginal in the tribe who is energetic enough to turn the occasion to account by taking a "collection" while the corroboree is in progress.

Pioneering work in the interior of Australia has been to some extent assisted by the aboriginals, who are taken by the explorers, and often they become greatly attached to their white masters. They are of great value in leading the explorers to places where water may be found, and on more than one occasion have saved white men from the treachery of other blacks.

Once a white policeman in the northern part of Australia had to go into the bush country to arrest a young aboriginal on a charge of cattle-stealing. The only way to get the captive back to the country prison was to place him on the policeman's pack horse. Off they set, the policeman riding one horse, the prisoner the other. Presently

they came to a place where it was necessarv to swim the horses across a rapidly running river. In mid-stream the policeman got into difficulties, lost his horse, and was in danger of being drowned. The young aboriginal, who might easily have crossed the creek and escaped, went to the policeman's assistance, saved his life, and remained his prisoner.

Many interesting stories could be told of these folk, and for many reasons it is to be hoped that the efforts which are being made to keep them from dying out will be successful.

The aboriginals of the Continent are not the only "coloured" people now under the administration of the Com-



Photo] [W. A. Mansell & C NATIVES CLIMBING COCCANUT PALMS ON A PACIFIC ISLAND.

monwealth. Since Australia assumed control of British New Guinea, or Papua, as it is now called, and more recently also of the area that was known as German New Guinea, quite a different race has come under The Papuans are more vigorous and industrious than the Australian aborigines, and better able to adapt themselves to the work of the plantations and to tropical cultivation, though there are thousands in the interior who have not yet come into friendly contact with the white invaders. They are sometimes dangerous, but as settlement extends there seems to be little doubt that they will fall into line with their more civilized brothers about Port Moresby. Like the Australian native, the Papuan believes in an extravagant form of decoration for special occasions. It will be seen from the illustrations that there is a similarity in the method of attire for these events, although their modes of living are different and they have little in common, except, perhaps, that both are content to roam the country with little or no clothing.

H. KNEEBONE.



Photo1

[W. A. Mansell & Co.

A SOLOMON ISLANDER



ON THE WANGANUI RIVER, NEW ZEALAND.

This is one of the world's most beautiful waterways, presenting for over 200 miles a succession of lovely scenes.

There are Maori settlements along its banks, and their canoes, laden with produce, live pigs and dogs, present a remarkable contrast to the pleasure steamers.

New Zealand

The Britain of the South

(Photographs in this and the following article are reproduced by courtesy of the Government of New Zeatand.)

FOR many good reasons has New Zealand been called "The Britain of the South." First of all, it is British in the very best sense, for less than five in a hundred of its people to-day are of foreign birth. Then New Zealand is very much the same size as Great Britain. It lies almost as far from the South Pole as Great Britain does from the North Pole. And, finally, it is somewhat the same shape. That is to say, it is stretched out from north to south, and has backbones of mountains. If a hole were bored straight down through the earth from Great Britain it would come out in the Pacific Ocean not far from New Zealand; hence that country is often referred to as "the Antipodes."

But beyond these points of likeness, there is not a great deal of similarity to Great Britain in the natural features of New Zealand. There are vast ranges of mountains, with peaks always covered with

NEW ZEALAND

snow, like the Alps of Switzerland. There are many rivers, not calm, gently-flowing rivers like those of England, but so wild and swift that steamers can scarcely make headway on them; there are great expanses of forest stretching like a sea, wave upon wave, from one mountain range to another; there are mountain lakes into a single one of which all the lakes of England and Scotland could be poured; there are geysers blowing up columns of boiling mud and water hundreds of feet into the air; and there are volcanoes (most of them now extinct), and pools of clear boiling water.

New Zealand has two main islands, stretching a thousand miles from north to south. The most southerly point has a climate something like that of Essex, while in the extreme north tropical fruits and flowers grow to profusion. Around the coasts are many beautifully wooded bays, where the new towns and the shipping ports of New Zealand have been made. Behind are flat plains, divided into neat fields and carefully cultivated, or brown hill-sides covered with luscious grass and dotted here and there with patches of forest, or with the



THE INFERNO, TIRITERE, NEW ZEALAND.

A scene in the hot springs district of Rotorua. There are many other boiling lakes, mud pools and sulphur springs in the locality.

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THE WAIROA ("LONG WATER") GEYSER.

The column of boiling water ascends to a height of about 120 feet. It forms a grand sight, and is visited by large numbers of tourists.

NEW ZEALAND



ON THE FRANZ JOSEPH GLACIER.

A well-known glacier on the west coast side of the South Island. It reaches down to within a few feet of sea-level and is eight and a half miles long.

graceful waving toi toi (pampas grass), or the green sword-blades of the native flax. Far back in the interior can be seen the glittering, snowy peaks of the great mountain chains. Most of the mountains in the North Island were in olden times volcanoes, and even to-day, if you watch carefully, you will see a fine cloud of vapour always forming above the crest of Mount Ngauruhoe, then disappearing in the gentle breeze. This is the last activity of the last New Zealand volcano. There are also, not far

from Ngauruhoe, many boiling lakes, mud pools and sulphur springs, as well as some geysers which intermittently burst out and send aloft large quantities of lava, hot mud and steam—a terrifying sight to

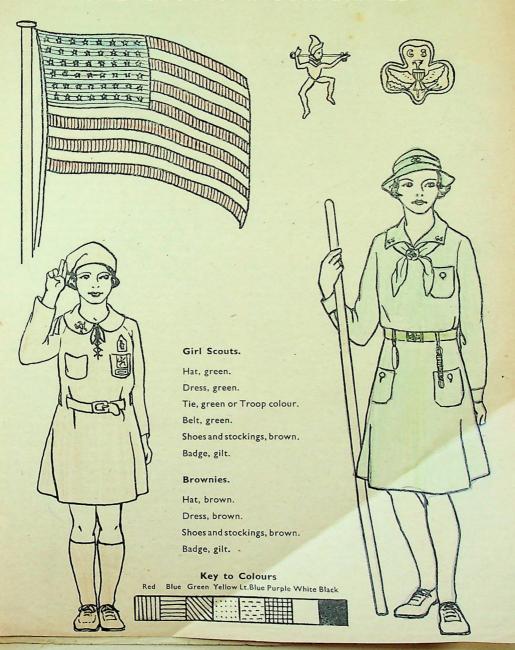
those who have never seen them before. In the western angle of the North Island a very beautiful mountain rises straight from the level surface of the plain in the form of a true cone. reaches to a height of nearly 10,000 feet, which is four times as high as Snowdon. Mount Egmont, as it was called by the



THE FOX GLACIER, WESTLAND.

This is about twenty miles south of the Franz Joseph Glacier, and is fairly easy to ascend.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA GIRL SCOUTS INCORPORATED



Girl Guides Association of South Africa



THE BRITAIN OF THE SOUTH

Dutch explorers in the seventeenth century, is always snow-capped, and bears a strong resemblance to the famous volcano of Japan, Fujiyama.

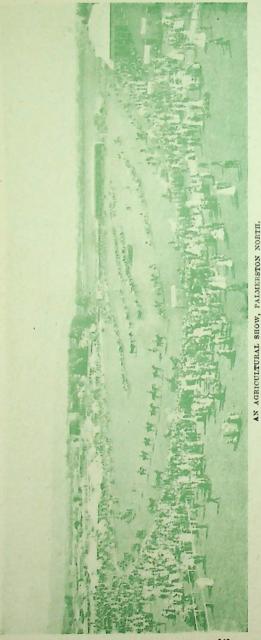
The South Island is nearer to the South Pole than the North, and is naturally colder. A chain of very high mountains runs from one end of the island to the other, forming a snow-covered barrier between the people on the west coast and those on the plains of the east. Many of the peaks are higher than the Pyrenees; the highest of all is Mount Cook, or as the Maoris call it, Ao-rangi ("cloud capped").



LAKE TE ANAU, SOUTH ISLAND.

A beautiful cold-water lake, surrounded by high mountains, much visited by tourists.

It is 12,349 feet high. As you know, when the winds strike against the sides of high mountains and are forced up they lose their moisture. There is thus a very heavy rainfall on the western side of the Southern Alps (in some places as much as 200 inches in the year), and dense forests clothe this side of the range. On the eastern side there is very little rain, and consequently little forest (or "bush," as the New Zealanders call it). On the western side of the Southern Alps are great glaciers, or rivers of ice, which move very slowly downwards towards the sea.



In the mountains of the south are many lakes of great beauty, larger than all the lochs of Scotland: and where the mountains mingle with the sea very remarkable fjords. sounds, are formed. The towering wooded mountains drop straight down into the deep blue water; the largest steamers can come right in and anchor close under the hanging forest. Thus you have in small country the one mountains of Switzerland and Japan, the lakes of Scotland, the hot springs of Yellowstone Park, and the fjords of Norway.

But there are also many miles of rolling downs and level plains, with fine flocks and herds, orchards, meadows and rich grainlands. When the Maoris first came in sight of New Zealand and saw this beautiful land stretching away on both sides in the soft haze of the bright sunshine, they called it Ao-tea-roa, which means "The Long White Cloud."

Lying so far from the centres of population, New Zealand seems to have been almost the last place to

THE BRITAIN OF THE SOUTH

which men found their way. The Maori race occupied most of the islands of the wide Pacific before they came to New Zealand. They were very clever sailors, and when there was a bad quarrel in "Hawaiki" one party sailed away in their canoes to look for a new home. They knew in which direction to go, for they had seen the currents of the sea cast up branches of strange trees which had drifted from New Zealand. Eventually, they found this beautiful group of islands, with its fine climate and giant forests, but with no animals and no inhabitants. So they hauled their canoes ashore and settled down in their new home. This was about the time

when William the Conqueror came over and took possession of England. For 600 years the Maoris lived their own life, increased in numbers, and saw no strange people at all. It was not until the time of Charles I. that a Dutch navigator discovered New Zealand. He knew that the world was round, and he believed that if he



MOUNT COOK, THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN IN NEW ZEALAND.

The summit is 12,349 feet high. Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in the British Isles, is only 4,406 feet.

sailed eastward from Java he would reach Staten Island, near South America. When he found New Zealand he thought it was Staten Island, and gave it that name, though he had actually another 5,000 miles to go. A hundred years later the greatest of English navigators, Captain Cook, re-discovered New Zealand, and this led to a gradual migration of people from Great Britain.

Following the example of the Maoris, the white people settled chiefly in the northern part of New Zealand, because the climate there is warmer and they were able to live in greater comfort and to grow crops quite easily. But they soon found that the whole of New Zealand was warmer than England. About the time Queen Victoria came to the throne, English pioneers formed little "colonies"

NEW ZEALAND



THE TOWN HALL, AUCKLAND.

all over the country. They came chiefly from the west of England, from Scotland and from Ireland; and they went out to New Zealand in sailing-ships, which generally took six months to get there. They carried with them sheep, cows, horses, dogs, English flowers, vegetables and trees; and some of them took houses all ready to put together. But they soon found that the houses were unnecessary, for they could get splendid timber from the huge New Zealand forest trees. Some of these trees were 800 years of

age, and the fine wood was cut up and much of it sent back to England. Of course, the forest had to be cut down before the settlers could sow grass and grain to feed their sheep and horses and to make flour. The pioneers had to work very hard for some years, making homes and farms like those in England, and in many cases they also had long wars with the Maoris, who objected to white people occupying their land.

But by and by the wars were all over, and the people were able to make railways and build fine towns in which to live, so that New Zealand began gradually to be more and more like England. The flocks of sheep and herds of cattle increased rapidly, and when the people discovered that by a process of freezing they could send butter and cheese and meat all the 13,000 miles to England, they soon became wealthy by selling these products to British merchants, while every year great quantities of wool are also sent to England to be made into yarns and cloth in the factories of Yorkshire. New Zealand possesses more sheep and cattle than Great Britain; but it may surprise you to know that her population is only a little over a million, or slightly more than that of Glasgow. There are many pleasant country towns, but only four towns in New Zealand have grown at all large. The largest is Auckland, which is situated on a beautiful harbour and was formerly the capital of New Zealand. It is designed like Bath, in England. Wellington, at the bottom of the North Island, is the present capital. Christchurch, on the east coast of the South Island, is the most English of all the towns, and is named after Christchurch in Hampshire. Dunedin is the capital of the Scotch province

THE BRITAIN OF THE SOUTH

of Otago, and reminds one of Edinburgh, after which it is named.

The New Zealanders have very fine schools and a university, and every boy must go through a course of military training for the defence of his country. Their life is very much like life in England, except that, the climate being warmer, more time is spent in the open air. The majority of the people live in the country, and most boys and girls learn to ride horses and live an outdoor life.

The games of New Zealanders are much the same as those of England. Both girls and boys play tennis and hockey. Cricket is popular, especially at the large boys' colleges, but not quite so popular as in Australia. But the universal game in New Zealand is Rugby football. It is played by almost every boy in the country, and not long ago New Zealand sent a team to England which won fame as the "All Blacks," not because there were any Maoris among them, but because they wore a black uniform.

There is a good deal of bathing on the fine sandy beaches; with boating and yachting on the rivers, lakes and sea. Sportsmen find plenty of game (pigeons, pheasant, deer, rabbits and wild pig), and for anglers there are splendid trout in both rivers and lakes. Another sport which has steadily become more and more popular is mountaineering. The Southern Alps and the great mountains of the North Island afford adventure and excitement for the most daring climbers.

Christmas in New Zealand falls in the middle of the

summer holidays, and it is more often spent in the country or at the seaside than inside with the festiwhich vities traditional in England. So at this time of the year the life of the young New Zealander is very different from that of his English cousin.

G. H. SCHOLEFIELD.



The Kauri is one of the most valuable trees in New Zealand, its stem being as straight and clean as a gun-barrel. Some trees attain a height of 150 feet, and those with a girth of 66 feet are not unknown. Scientists state that the Kauri tree takes from 600 to 3,600 years to attain its full size.



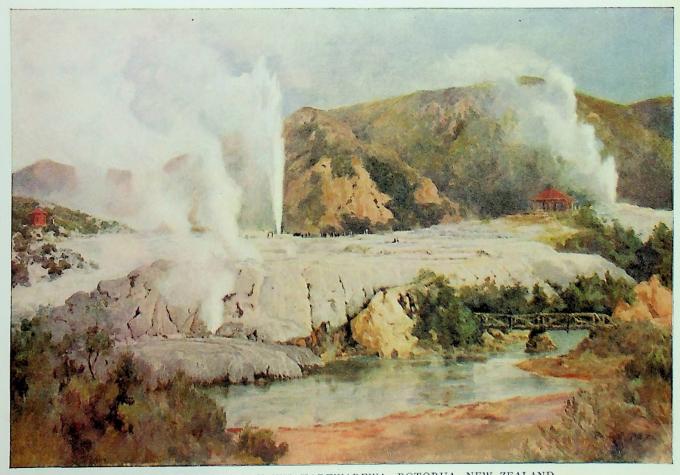
NATURE'S KITCHEN.

The two Maori girls are watching their kettles of fresh water, which are placed in a boiling pool. The scene is at Rotorua, where the natives cook all their food, including ment, vegetables and puddings, in Nature's kitchen and do not need to light fires. Indeed, their cottages here have no chimneys.

The Maoris

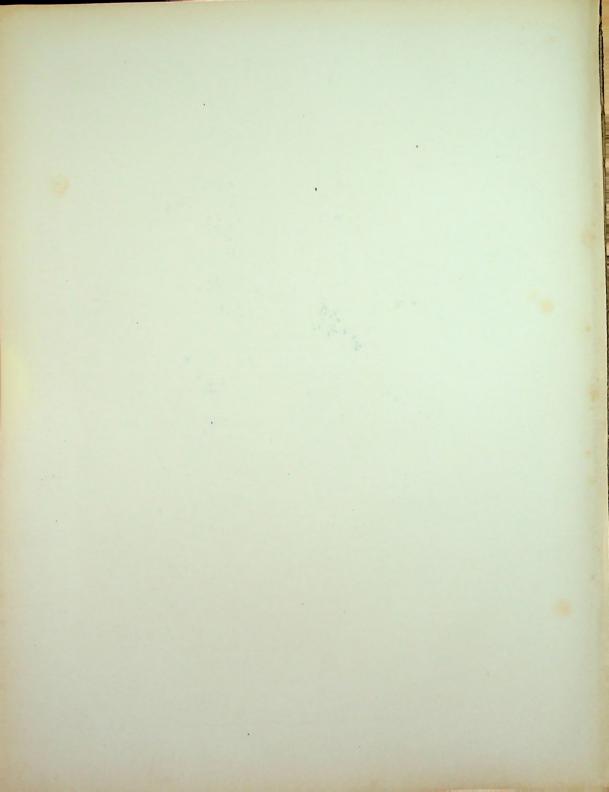
THE Maoris of New Zealand (whose name you should pronounce almost as if it were spelt *Mow-ree*) are one of the most interesting native races in the world. They are almost the only native race that has survived wars with Europeans and shows signs of living as equals with them.

Before they came to New Zealand, the Polynesians (of whom the Maoris are a branch) were great navigators. They traversed the whole of the vast Pacific Ocean, passing from island to island in their great double canoes, steering partly by the stars at night and partly by means of rough charts formed of twigs. To Tahiti in the east they went, and to Hawaii in the north, and finally they penetrated to the remotest corner of the Pacific, New Zealand. They had no writing; and we only know from their legendary stories, handed down from generation to generation, that they must have reached New Zealand about the time William the Conqueror reached England. Each of the canoes landed at a different spot, and its people formed the basis of the separate tribes of New Zealand. Only once or twice did they send back to their mythical island of Hawaiki for seed plants and sweet potatoes, and then all connexion ceased. The Maoris



THE HOT SPRINGS AT WHAKAREWAREWA, ROTORUA, NEW ZEALAND.

Reproduced from the original painting by C. H. Howorth by courtesy of the New Zealand Government.



THE MAORIS

lived all alone in New Zealand, cut off from the whole world, for hundreds of years, until Tasman and Captain Cook came.

The different tribes of Maoris in New Zealand fought each other constantly. Their principal weapons were a short club of greenstone, or jade (called a mere) and a spear called a taiaha. They had no fire-arms; not even bows and arrows; and they did not wear armour. But they were very brave, elever and chivalrous. Sometimes, if their enemy wanted water, they would stop fighting to allow him to get some; and in the wars against the British they occasionally invited the white men to fire first, just as gentlemen invite a lady to take a seat before them. They fortified their villages or pahs very strongly with palisades. The men, and some of the women, used

to tattoo their faces with intricate and handsome patterns, which gave them a very terrible appearwhen thev ance made grimaces and danced their haka (war dance) to strike fear into the enemy. Sad to say, they were also cannibals. Often, after a successful campaign, they would feast on the bodies of their enemies, whose heads they preserved trophies. Though the Maoris have long ceased fighting among themselves, they are still warriors by instinct and have more than once volunteered to fight for Great Britain.



Photo] [Underwood & Underwood. Rubbing Noses.

Although the Maoris have learnt the European practice of shaking hands, they still retain the old native custom of rubbing noses.

Since they have become civilized the Maoris have abandoned many of their old customs and ways of living. The picturesque old huts made of reeds are rapidly giving place to wooden and brick houses of European design. On these huts were seen some of the finest specimens of the woodcarving with which the matives deco-



A MAORI CARVED HOUSE.

This house, with its lavish carvings and representations of Maori warriors, is in the Rotorua, or Hot Springs, district. It is now used as a meeting-place. When a Maori notable dies his remains are often placed here during the "tangi," or funeral rites.

rated not only their huts but also their pahs and the prows of their canoes. They have to a great extent given up tattooing, but there are still some old men whose wrinkled faces bear marks of the practice. Instead of the handsome garments of flax fibre and feathers which they used to wear, the Maoris are now wearing European clothing of rather gaudy colours.

But many customs they still retain. have learned from Europeans the practice of shaking hands, they still

For example, although they

use also the native form of salutation, that is rubbing noses, as in our picture. Though most of them are now Christians, they still celebrate funerals with the old heathen incantations. dances and other rites known as the tangi. The war dance they still perform, but only to interest their European friends. Much of the native cooking has been abandoned, but



MAORI CARVINGS.

The picture shows two side sections and one back view of the prows of fighting canoes. The Maoris have always been very fond of carving, even when their only tools were of stone or jade. They even carved or tattooed their faces.

THE MAORIS

on great occasions they still cook in large ovens dug in the earth. In the thermal springs district, although the Maoris have adopted European cooking utensils, they still cook their food by placing the kettles and saucepans on the boiling mud of the natural hot springs, and wash their clothes in the clear boiling pools. This saves the trouble of making fires and of building fire-places and chimneys.

The Maoris are so intelligent that they are able to compete with white children in the schools, colleges and universities, and there are many Maori lawyers and doctors. New Zealand, like most of the British Dominions, has a Parliament of its own; and in this Parliament there are always four Maori members to represent the native race. They have the privilege of speaking in their own tongue, but as they almost all speak good English this privilege is rarely used. On one occasion, however, when a "stone-walling" debate was in progress, a well-known Maori chief spoke in his own tongue for twenty-four hours, each sentence being translated by an interpreter.

Europeans and Maoris in New Zealand have equal rights as citizens, and they live together on very friendly terms. The Maoris also have their own councils for local government and for dealing with their own lands. They are now increasing in numbers, but only form about five per cent. of the total population of New Zealand. Their worst enemy is idle-

ness. Having land , of their own, they often do not require to work, and they spend much of their time somewhat aimlessly travelling about the country seeing friends and attending koreros (discussions) tangis. Their leaders are now trying to teach them agriculture, and some of Maoris have proved very successful sheep farmers.



A TATTOOED MAORI CHIEF.

This noted Maori warrior died in 1910 at the age of 90. His face was very fully tattooed. The process of being "done" must have been very painful, but it was considered a good test of endurance.



Photo]

A FIJIAN VILLAGE.

IW. A. Mansell & Co.

The Pacific Islands A Garland of Flowers

PART from Australia and New Zealand, there are scattered about the Pacific Ocean a vast number of small islands which belong to Great Britain. The Pacific Ocean is twice as large as the Atlantic. Most of the islands are minutely small, generally flat and well wooded, so that they look like mere garlands of flowers thrown on the face of the waters. So small are they that a ship keeping a straight course might traverse the whole of the Pacific without sighting one; and some of the islands are not visited by a single ship in the course of a year. Many of the islands are of coral formation; that is to say, they have been built up out of the sea by the coral organism. So they are very flat and low-lying, and are often surrounded by reefs which make navigation dangerous. Towards Australia and New Zealand the islands are chiefly volcanic, and have high mountains, rich land and deep harbours.

Why has Great Britain become the Sovereign of so many of these islands? Well, there are many reasons. Some she took to protect the property of British settlers; some promised to be valuable colonies; some she wanted for their harbours, to make coaling stations and ports of call for ships crossing the wide Pacific; and some, which are poor and of little value, she wanted as landing-places for the submarine cable from Vancouver, at the extreme west of Canada, to New Zealand and Australia.

Most of the islands are within a radius of 2,000 miles of New Zealand, and most of them lie within the Tropics, and produce chiefly cocoanuts. Quite the most important group is the Fiji archipelago, 1,200 miles north of New Zealand. They are volcanic islands, about 200 in number, very rugged, wild and beautiful. The whole area is about equal to that of Wales. Though the mountains are very high, there are rivers which are navigable for a considerable distance, and many good harbours. Considering that Fiji is in the Tropics, the climate is very healthy, and there are no marsh fevers. Fiji was first offered to Great Britain by its chiefs about 1859, and it first seemed important about the time of the American Civil War. Cotton then



A WAR CANOE, SOLOMON ISLANDS.

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became very scarce, and Fiji, with its rich soil, hot climate and heavy rainfall, seemed capable of producing a good deal. For some time cotton was the chief product; but since Fiji became a British colony it has produced chiefly sugar, fruit and copra for the great Dominions of Australia and New Zealand.

The Fijians are a fine race of men, almost the best of the savage Melanesian branch. Tall, well formed and dignified, they are distinguished from other Polynesians by their long frizzy hair. In spite of civilization, they retain many of their old customs, notable among which is the religious ceremony of "fire walking," that is walking on hot stones without injury to the feet. The Fijians, like the Maoris, are inclined to live an easy life, and decline to work at the industries on which the Colony thrives. Most of the labour in the sugar and fruit-growing industries of Fiji has to be obtained from abroad, and this accounts for the presence of 40,000 coolies from India in the total population of 140,000. There are 4,000 Europeans living in Fiji. The Fijian native aspires to better things than labour. The chiefs take a prominent part in local government, and in the government of the Colony, for Fiji is the only British Crown Colony in the Pacific. It is, indeed, quite the most important Colony in the Pacific Islands, for here the Pacific cable lands and the mail boats crossing from Australasia to America call.

When the cable was first thought of, as long ago as 1888, the British Government took possession of a number of small atolls, or low-lying coral rings with

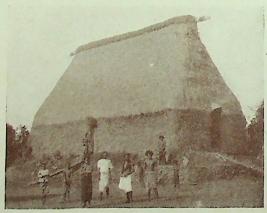
for

lagoons inside, in case any of them should be useful landing

These islands (Christmas, Fanning and Penrhyn) are all typical atolls, covered with cocoanut palms; and Penrhyn is the only one of them which was then inhabited. In the end the cable station was established at Fanning Island, which is just north of the

Equator, and it was here

station.



Photol

[W. A. Mansell & Co. A FIJIAN HOUSE.



THE MUTINY OF THE "BOUNTY."

Captain Bligh, who had sailed round the world with Captain Cook, was cast adrift, with sighteen men by the mutineers. After a voyage of 3,618 miles in this open boat he reached land in safety. The mutineers ultimately settled on Pitcairn Island, and thus founded another British possession.

that the German cruisers cut the cable in the early months of the Great War.

Perhaps the quaintest of all the Pacific islands is the Tonga group, which is the only independent kingdom left in the Pacific. Fortunately, Great Britain long ago concluded a treaty of protection with King George Tubou, so that the people of Tonga will always enjoy the benefits of British rule. Tonga is partly volcanic and partly coral and is very rich in cocoanuts. Its 23,000 people are governed by rulers of their own, under British advice.

Ocean Island, a tiny speck right on the Equator, exports to the



Photo]

[W. A. Mansell & Co.

value of a quarter of a million pounds a year the phosphates which overlie the coral formation. Another very romantic island is Pitcairn; perhaps the least known part of the far-flung British Empire. In 1789 the crew of H.M.S. Bounty, who had spent too long among the fascinating islands of the Pacific. mutinied and cast their commander adrift in a small boat. They then married some women belonging to Tahiti and found their way to Pitcairn Island, where they lived apart from the world for years. 1808 they were discovered by a British man-of-war,

and by 1850 their descendants had become so numerous that the small island was overcrowded, and some had to be taken away. There are now about 140 people in Pitcairn, and often for a whole year they see no strange faces.

Close to New Zealand are several groups of islands inhabited by people who are closely related to the Maoris and speak a tongue only slightly different. The Cook Islands, though beautiful, are very small; they are thinly peopled by handsome, mild-mannered and rather lazy natives, who get an easy living by growing tropical fruits and collecting pearl shell. A few of them, however, are excellent sailors—as all Polynesians once were—and they are much employed in British merchant steamers. Then there is Niue, or Savage Island, a name which does not at all describe either the island or the people. The Savage Islanders, who number 4,500, are some of the most diligent of Polynesians, and go to other islands regularly to work as labourers. They are also keen traders, and the women plait straw hats for the markets of Australasia.

Many of the coral islands of the Pacific had valuable pearl fisheries, but these have been worked so recklessly by the natives that numbers of the beds are ruined. The New Zealand Government, which rules the Cook Islands, is trying to regulate pearl fisheries so as to save the beds.

Right in the midst of the British possessions in the Pacific, the Germans in 1899 obtained possession of a portion of the Samoa Islands. Samoa is supposed by many authorities to be the "Hawaiki" from which the Maoris went to New Zealand. It is a very beautiful place, so restful and healthful that Robert Louis Stevenson, the author of Treasure Island and many other fine stories, when stricken with illness, made his home there and remained until his death. The loss of Samoa to the British Empire was keenly regretted in Australasia,



Photo [W. A. Mansell & Co.

and as soon as the Great War broke out New Zealand sent an expedition straight to Samoa and captured it for the British Empire.

All the islands of which we have been writing are more or less civilized, and all are perfectly safe homes for white people. The natives have long since abandoned barbarism and hostility to the whites. But there are other islands where the savages give a deal of trouble. great These are the British Solomons, Santa Cruz, and the New Hebrides, all of which are thickly populated by fuzzy-haired Melanesians of fine physique and warlike character. In the old days many of these islanders were kidnapped by white traders ("black - birders")

and taken to work on the plantations of Queensland and elsewhere. As a result of this they made frequent attacks on white settlers and missionaries. Great Britain possesses only a portion of the Solomon Islands, where five hundred whites live among the natives, either as missionaries or as traders in copra, tortoise-shell and pearls. The climate is unhealthy, and sickness is rife among the natives.

There are from 50,000 to 100,000 natives in the New Hebrides, and many Christian missions are working here, as everywhere throughout the Pacific.

On the whole, great progress has been made in civilizing and Christianizing the British possessions in the Pacific, and life in all is now much safer than formerly. In most of them the natives are being encouraged to educate themselves and to assist in their own government, but they all require Europeans as leaders.

G. H. SCHOLEFIELD,

GOLD COAST	GAMBIA SIERRA LEONE	NIGERIA	ADEN	CYPRUS MALTA
BRITISH	BRITISH GUIANA	BRITISH ISLES	BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
JAMAICA	WEST INDIES	NEW	BR. NEW GUINEA	TASMANIA
FALKLAND IS SOC. MAURITIUS	BAHAMA IS	HONG-KONG WEI-HAI-WEI	FIJI IŞ	SOLOMON IS

The total area of the smaller British possessions here shown would contain the British Isles more than eight times. Including the larger Dominions shown in other diagrams (Canada, Australia, India, South Africa, Egypt, etc.), it may be said that the Empire would contain the Motherland more than a hundred times.



Photo]

TABLE MOUNTAIN, CAPE TOWN.

[W. R. & S

The Story of South Africa

Early Explorers and the Dark Continent

(Photographs in this and following articles reproduced by courtery of the Government of South Africa and the British South
Africa Company.)

YOU have all noticed at the seaside how the ever-moving water comes and goes, the tide advancing and retreating, but leaving always as it goes a crinkled message on the sands to say that the waves are coming back to begin all over again.

So throughout the ages has it been with the mysterious continent of Africa. Century after century the tides of civilized life have ebbed

and flowed upon its long line of sandy coast, generally with a gentle, murmuring movement, now and then with a bold impetuous dash, striving to win a footing and to penetrate further into the interior, gaining ground for a moment, only to retreat again and lose the ground already won.

Thirty centuries ago, by command of Pharaoh Necho, King of Egypt, a flotilla of ships manned by Phœnician sailors, the most famous seamen of that time, set sail down



South Africa and adjoining British territories would contain the British Isles ten times.



ZULU WOMEN TAKING AND GRINDING SNUFF.

The Zulus, both men and women, are great snuff-takers. Tobacco leaf is plentiful, and is made into snuff by being ground between two stones.

the Red Sea and away southward on a voyage of discovery. After an absence of two years the ships came back to Egypt past Gibraltar and through the Mediterranean The leader Sea. described how they had sailed on and following the on. east coast of Africa. and every morning had seen the sun

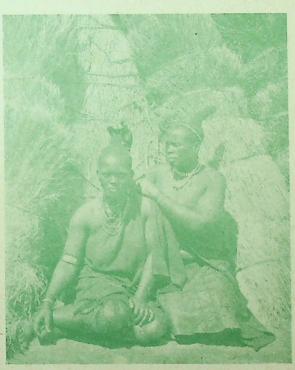
rise on their left hand. Great storms were encountered, and for many days the wind blew, the rain fell, and no sun was visible. At last the tempest ceased, but on the morrow, when the sailors woke, behold the sun was rising on their right hand, and every day it was the same, until the vessels arrived at the great pillars of Hercules. which guard the gateway of the Mediterranean Sea, and all on board knew that they were near home. The story seemed too strange to be true, and the great meaning of the discovery that ships could sail right round Africa passed unheeded. Probably the sailormen were glad that it was so. It served their purpose that kings should not know where they went beyond the shores of the Mediterranean. By telling terrible tales of hardship and dangers they kept for themselves the secrets of their trade in silks and spices, grey parrots and monkeys, gold dust and ivory, with which their vessels returned laden and from the sale of which the sailormen became rich.

One of the boldest men of long ago who attempted to learn the secrets of Africa was Hanno of Carthage. He fitted out and provisioned three ships, filled with people anxious to find a new home in the sunlit South. On and on they sailed, within sight of land, creeping round each cape and headland, and after many weary days sighted a majestic mountain rising sheer out of the sea, to which they gave the name of the "Chariot of the Gods." The mountain stood at the mouth of a wide river, which flowed through a fair land

where grew the slender-stemmed palm tree, with its drooping crown of plumes. Here Hanno thought was the home of his dreams; he gave the word and the ships cast anchor. Sailors and men-at-arms and women and children were filled with joy. After so long a time cramped up in the narrow ships they longed to move about with freedom, but prudence forbade, and only a small party went ashore to see what the land was like and whether it would suit the people to settle there. As evening approached they returned, dragging what they thought to be strange women they had captured, with no clothes on, and their bodies covered with hair; but these strange things bit and scratched, and were so strong and dangerous that Hanno had to have them killed. On the sailors' return the skins of these creatures were shown to the wondering eyes of the people

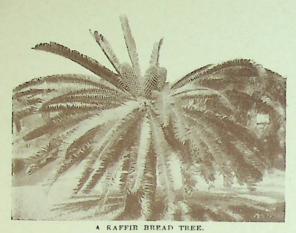
of Carthage. We know now that what Hanno and his folk mistook for hairy women were really gorillas—those monstrous apes that are found along the west coast of Africa.

And so for hundreds of years one adventurer after another came to the shores of Africa, went a short way inland, and then got back to his ship and sailed away. Some of the bolder spirits went far into the interior and never came back at all-perhaps they were lost and perished from hunger and thirst; very likely they were murdered by the savage inhabitants. Like the tides of the sea, they ebbed and flowedwashing against the shores of the Dark Continent. drawn back by some irre-



ZULU WOMEN DRESSING THEIR HAIR.

The unmarried Zulu woman is compelled by custom to have her hair worked into a sort of pyramid, which in some cases reaches a remarkable height. It is plastered up with red clay, the thick woolly hair lending itself to this treatment. After marriage, the hair is allowed to fall over forehead and neck.



These trees, of which there are several varieties in South Africa, have much starch in their stems, from which a kind of bread is made.

sistible force, and never getting further towards a knowledge of the land, its people, its secrets, and its hidden treasures.

The restless, unwearying sea, always coming and going, reminds us also of the familiar figure of the postman. He comes at breakfast-time with his bundle of letters, knocks at the door, and goes, only to return in the afternoon and evening. To-day and to-morrow, week after week,

comes the postman's knock. For hundreds of years there has always been someone knocking at the door of Africa, always going away without even having stepped inside the hall, much less seen the dining-room or the drawing-room, and all the valuable things that are there, or examined the casket which the lady of the house keeps under lock and key and only opens to bring out her diamond bracelet or her gold chain and locket, that she may look her best when guests arrive for her dinner party. One day a motor-car is standing at the door and the postman arrives in time to see the lady of the house stepping into the car, which immediately moves rapidly away, but not before his eyes have noted with admiration the graceful sweep of the fine ostrich feathers that droop across her hat, and caught the sparkle of jewels at her throat and wrist. thing spoke of wealth and luxury beyond the doors of the African house, and yet the postman could only draw his conclusions from what he had seen from the doorstep. Curiously enough, the place where the beautiful city of Cape Town now stands was first used as a post office-and a very quaint post office it was. No buildings, no signs of occupation, only one or two large, flat stones, with a date and the name of a ship and her commander roughly chiselled on the surface. Underneath each stone was hidden a small box containing a bundle of letters. The captain and his men on board a ship going to India would write their despatches and letters to friends at home

and hide them under a post office stone on the shore of Table Bay to be picked up by the next vessel which called in homeward-bound. Similarly the homeward-bound boats left letters to be carried to India.

Some years before Cape Town became a post office a fearless Portuguese sailor, Vasco da Gama, had sailed right round the Cape of Good Hope, and found his way up the east coast of Africa until he reached Goa, in India. When he came back to Lisbon to tell his king that he had discovered a new route to the East, ships bearing the Dutch, Portuguese, English and French flags all sailed in his

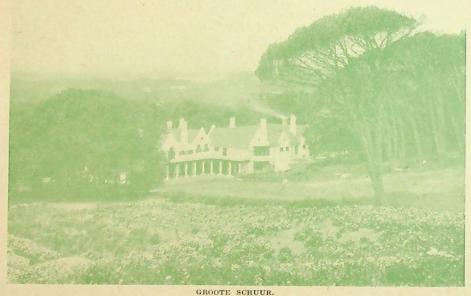


PACKING GRAPES IN A SOUTH AFRICAN VINEYARD.

The sunny climate of South Africa is most favourable to fruit culture. Besides grapes, the Cape exports many thousands of boxes of such choice fruits as peaches, apricots, nectarines, etc.

track, laden with cargoes to be exchanged for spices and other good things from Asia. And as land birds after a long flight over sea often perch on the masts of ships to rest before spreading their wings again for flight, so sailors used to call in for food and fresh water on their outward and homeward journeys at Table Bay, a fine harbour nestling under the shadow of a huge, flat-topped mountain rising abruptly from the sea. One great spur assumes the shape of a lion crouching with its paws doubled under it, like a cat asleep. Beyond the lion's head stands a mighty row of twelve colossal cliffs, side by

side, called the Twelve Apostles, which, as it were, hold hands and stretch southward to the Cape of Good Hope, the extreme end of the rocky peninsula, upon which hammer the tremendous rollers of the South Atlantic. On the other side rises the jagged mass of the Devil's Peak, between which and Table Mountain whistles the strong south-east hurricane known as the "Cape Doctor," because it drives away the microbes of disease and keeps everybody in good health. Table Mountain is well named, because not only is it even and flat on the summit, but almost always there is to be seen a smooth mass

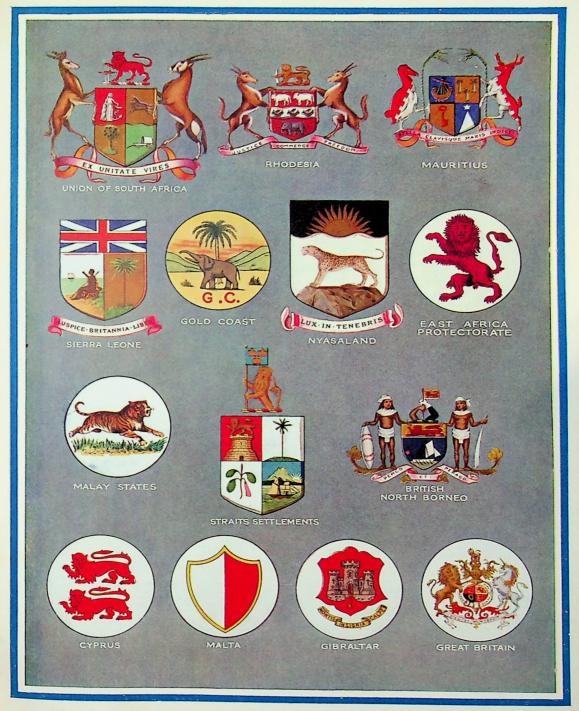


The home of the great Empire-builder, Cecil Rhodes, after whom Rhodesia is named. Now the official residence of the Prime Minister of the Union Government. The house stands on the beautifully wooded slopes of Table Mountain.

of white fleecy clouds which cover the top and roll half-way down the steep sides in great folds, just like the cloth set over your dining-room table.

The sailors made friends with the Hottentot inhabitants, who, when they saw a ship coming into the harbour, used to flock to the shore, carrying on their heads baskets of fruit, grain and vegetables, perhaps driving before them a goat or an ox, to be bartered for things that the sailors had brought out. At last the Dutchmen thought it would be better if a few of their own countrymen would stay at

ARMS & BADGES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.



III AFRICA. INDIAN OCEAN, THE MEDITERRANEAN ETC.



Table Bay, build houses and cultivate gardens, so that the crews of vessels could always find plenty of provisions and fresh food ready for them on their voyages to and from the East. So a small band came and settled at Cape Town under the leadership of a stout little doctor, with a fiery temper, who was named Van Riebeeck. He bought land for a few shillings from the Hottentots, and on the slopes of Table Mountain established some beautiful gardens, a large portion of which remains to this day, forming a wide strip through the centre of Cape Town. There, in Van Riebeeck's garden, stand the Houses of Parliament, the Residency, the Museum, and other public buildings, and a statue of Van Riebeeck, with his quaint hat, knee breeches and buckled shoes, is placed on the very spot where he is supposed to have landed with his party.



SOUTH AFRICAN OSTRICHES.

Ostrich farming is one of the most important industries in South Africa. Some ostriches are valued at as much as £1,000 a pair. The average ostrich is, perhaps, worth from £40 to £50, and will produce feathers of an annual value of £6 to £8. The feathers are plucked every nine months.

For one hundred and sixty years the little colony remained under Dutch rule. The boundaries of the settlement were pushed out a little farther, and the more wealthy people, the Governor, the chief officials, the prosperous merchants and farmers, took up estates farther from the harbour. There are still standing picturesque old country mansions, with white gabled roofs, built by the early Dutchmen, and the Cape Peninsula to-day owes much of its beauty to the artistic zeal of Governor Van der Stel, who made a rule that every land-owner should plant so many trees on his estate each year, and as a consequence there is a wealth of forest timber, with avenues of fine oaks and lofty firs.

The Peninsula is famous, too, for its silver-leaved trees and for w.B.E.

its orchids and wild flowers, some of which are so rare that they are protected by law from the ardent botanist. The varieties of the beautiful Cape heath, with its graceful pendant bells, are much prized. At the foot of Table Mountain nestle fields of tall, per-

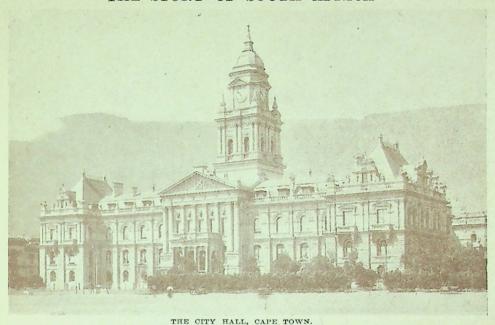
fumed, trumpet-shaped lilies, shim-

mering in the sunshine.

The Dutchmen found the way to the interior barred by a great range of The number of settlers, however, increased. Young women from Holland came over to be married to the young men. Slaves were purchased from the Malay States to work in the vineyards, and many of the descendants of these slaves became free and wealthy; numbers of them live in Cape Town and the district to-day, the women still wearing the bright - coloured, picturesque Malay costume. A valuable addition to the Colony was secured when a large body of French Huguenots, driven out of France, took refuge at the Cape. Their own language was soon forgotten, and they became Dutch citizens; but some of the best known and most distinguished among the Cape Dutch families are of French origin, and some of the French names given to old estates show how glad were the unfortunate but gifted people to escape persecution and find a quiet, peaceful shelter in a land free from care. They had come from a wine-growing country and brought vine shoots with them; thus the stretching vineyards of the Constantia Valley and others throughout the Cape Peninsula had their origin.



STATUE OF VAN RIEBEECK, THE MRST GOVERNOR OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SETTLEMENT AT CAPE TOWN (1652).



Cape Town, as the Mother City of South Africa, possesses many handsome buildings. This fine block was erected in 1905. At the back is Table Mountain.

Meanwhile the Portuguese who followed Vasco da Gama on the way to Goa had explored every bay and harbour along the east coast of Africa. The Portuguese vessels outward-bound were wont to call at an open roadstead to which they gave the name of Algoa Bay, which means the bay "On the way to Goa." The Albany settlers, sent by the British Government in the early part of the nineteenth century, landed in this bay and founded there the flourishing city of Port Elizabeth. On their homeward journey, the Portuguese found it more convenient to call at a fine bay more towards the north which they named Delagoa, that is, "On the way from Goa." This remains a Portuguese possession to-day, and is the best harbour on the south-east coast of Africa.

One Christmas Day the man on the look-out sighted a bluff, forestclad headland, jutting boldly into the sea, behind which a landlocked bay was hidden, hemmed in by a semicircle of hills. The pious commander, to commemorate his discovery and do honour to the birthday of the Saviour, called the place Natal, and on that spot rises to-day the picturesque town of Durban, which encircles a harbour full of the tall masts of ships.

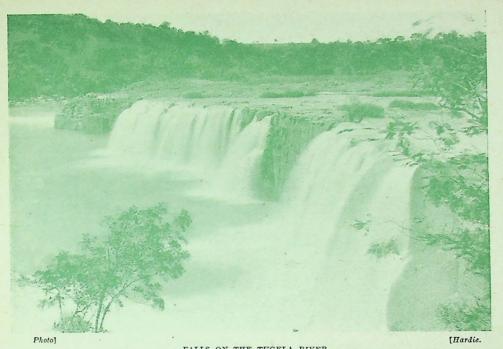
Rumours had reached the Portuguese admiral that farther north he would find an Arab settlement called Sofala, where the natives would be glad to barter cloth and goods in return for quills filled with small particles of gold dust, obtained by washing the sand of the riverbed. Vasco da Gama built a fortress at Sofala and tried to keep for himself and his countrymen all the trade in gold. Several bold men explored the hilly country now called Rhodesia, where it was said that, long ago, many thousands of slaves had been forced by the Arabs of Sofala to work at digging gold out of the earth; and the Portuguese explorers found ruins of great cities and fortresses that the Arabs had built to protect themselves and their treasure before carrying it down to the coast. These ruins can still be seen to-day.

The expedition, however, failed. The soldiers lost heart during the long climb up the hills, were stricken by fever, and returned to the coast. So the secrets of the great highland of the interior remained unsolved for another three hundred years.



CAPE HEATH

On the slopes of Table Mountain and along the flats which stretch for miles across the peninsula are tobe found many beautiful coloured heaths, of which this is one.



The Tugela, one of the most important rivers in Natal, was the scene of much bitter fighting during the South
African War.

The Coming of the British

URING the long fight with Napoleon our British statesmen found out the supreme importance of sea power, and realized how vital it was for the protection of British colonies and British trade that our Navy should keep command of the sea. The Dutch settlement at Cape Town was a half-way house to India, and it was soon seen that whichever nation held the harbours of the Cape Peninsula would be in a position to control the chief trade route to the In 1806 the British Government therefore sent an armed force under the famous general, Sir David Baird, to whom the Dutch Governor of Cape Town soon surrendered. Ever since there has been almost continual warfare in South Africa. Often it was the white races, the British or the Dutch, either separately or together. who fought against the black-skinned African tribes; sometimes the two white races fought each other. Many of the Boers, that is the Dutch farmers, disliked British rule so much that they made up their minds to trek up country, that is, to travel with their

wagons a long way inland, and form an independent republic of their own.

There were several wars against the Zulus, a tribe of warlike natives who had been trained by a great military chief, called Tchaka, who taught his warriors to use a short stabbing spear and compelled them to submit to strict discipline. Before a Zulu soldier could



ZULU RICKSHAW BOYS, DURBAN.

marry and wear the head ring, he had to wash his spear in the blood of his enemies; so the Zulu regiments laid waste the country, and their plumed heads and long oval shields, made of bullock's skin, became a terror far and wide. Some of the descendants of these fine fellows are now employed pulling rickshaws in the streets of Durban, prancing and leaping to attract the attention of the tourist, clad in the fantastic warrior dress of the fighting age.

Tchaka, the terrible, died, and in his stead reigned his grandson, by name Dingaan. A body of Boer farmers, travelling with their wagons and their wives and children, wished to make a treaty and to buy land in Zululand; Dingaan pretended to be very friendly and bade them welcome to his head kraal, or village. In high spirits, the Boer leaders mounted their horses and rode off to settle terms with Dingaan. On arrival, they were asked to leave all their guns with the sentries at the entrance of the stockade, and this they agreed to do, as they had come—so they thought—upon a visit of peace. Dingaan appeared and the attendants brought out great bowls of beer; the Boers, not suspecting treachery, sat down to partake of the chief's hospitality. Meanwhile armed men were stealing round Suddenly Dingaan gave the signal, "Bulala, Bulala-Kill, With a terrifying yell, the savages fell on the defenceless few and stabbed them to death. The Zulus then attacked the advanced Boer camp, and so many were slaughtered that the spot is called Weenen, "the Place of Weeping" to this day. Vengeance, however, was not long deferred. The main body of the Boers was warned in time to enable them to get into laager—that is to draw up their

wagons in a hollow square, placing all the cattle inside. The women loaded the weapons and handed them up to the men, who shot down the advancing foe from the top of the wagons. The Zulus were repulsed and retreated. Then the Boers sent swift mounted messengers to summon all their white kinsmen; a large force swept down upon the Zulus and burned their villages. Dingaan and many of his followers perished, the power of the enemy was broken, and the land for a time had peace. Afterwards the Boers set apart one day in every year, which they call "Dingaan's Day," in remembrance of that famous victory.

But the Zulus were not yet finally subdued. The soldier nation rose again under another king called Cetewayo, and on the field of Isanhdlwana they cut up an entire British regiment that had been sent against them. In another battle fell the Prince Imperial of France, who was fighting with the British troops. Flushed with

success, and "seeing red," advancing in their crescent half-moon formation, uttering savage battle cries, their head plumes waving in the sunlight, 4,000 Zulus set out to make a raid upon the peaceful British farmers dwelling in the quiet, fertile valleys Natal. In their path lay Rorke's Drift, the entrance to the territory, which was guarded only by 139 British soldiers; after that the way was clear. How throughout the long day this little band of soldiers stemmed the Zulu invasion is one of the most glorious pages of South African history. When that day was over and won, the Zulu dead lay piled in



The dress consists mainly of a blanket, beads, wire bracelets, and bands round the ankles. At home the blanket is usually dispensed with.

heaps—the bravest within a few yards of, some even inside, the protecting parapet of maize sacks and biscuit tins that composed the hastily-built fortress. The great host of the Zulu army rolled back, broken, dispersed, dispirited: Natal was saved.

It had taken two hundred years for the European races to set foot on the great inland plateau of South Africa. The struggle with the native tribes had been hard and unceasing. The fight against the forces of Nature had been equally difficult and continuous. The



AN OX WAGON ON TREK.

Though many new railways have been made during recent years, there are still vast areas of South Africa where the only available mode of transport is by ox or mule wagon. The team usually consists of sixteen animals. The average rate of speed is two miles an hour.

first settlers to cross the towering barrier of the mountains came upon what seemed a desert land, where no rain fell and where only a stumpy salt bush grew in profusion. Africa has been a puzzle and a riddle ever since the world began. Except at flood-time, its rivers are frequently only sandy hollows without water; almost all its birds are without song, and many of its flowers are without scent. The white men who first stepped on to the outstretching plains of the Karroo were bitterly disappointed. "Beyond the mountains," they said, "is a howling wilderness, fit only for the wandering Kaffir and

the degenerate Bushman." These men were wrong. From the farms on the Karroo come the finest wool; sheep in thousands feed on the miserable stunted bushes. The dry air of the Karroo gives health to those whose lungs are weak. The soil is known to be rich and able to grow any sort of crops under irrigation. Under the Karroo there is thought to be a reservoir of water, and the time may come when this barren land will give forth a bounteous harvest.

An old Roman proverb says, "Something new is always coming



A WAGON FERRY ACROSS THE TUGELA.

out of Africa." It is not safe to judge Africa solely by appearances. The ostrich, ungainly though he may appear away from his natural surroundings, produces magnificent feathers; the most lovely and luxuriant tropical plants grow in the most unpromising places; the granite soils of Rhodesia, despised by the pioneer farmers, now grow the finest tobacco; untold wealth lay hid under the barren land round Kimberley; Mungo Park noticed a beautiful, delicate moss growing green and fresh on the desolate sands of the Sahara desert!



THE RAAD ZAAL, PRETORIA.

The old Parliament House of the Transvaal Republic.

President Kruger's private room was that on the ground floor at the extreme right, partly hidden by the cab The building is now used by the Provincial Council.

South Africa possesses a strange, gripping, alluring fascination. There is a call from the illimitable veld, a freedom in the wide sunlit spaces of the land, an exquisite sense of purity in the clear air, an exhilaration, an uplifting in the presence of the rough unhewn works of Nature on a grand scale. It is worth going to South Africa if only to witness the gorgeous splendour of the sunsets.

This is a land of corn and wine. The sugar cane and the teabush are grown in Natal, where large numbers of natives work in the plantations. Great Britain buys her tea and sugar elsewhere, and comparatively few people in the Homeland drink Cape wines, but shiploads of South African maize can be seen unloading in the London docks, and it is quite likely that you often pass down your plate for an extra helping of a delicious blanc-mange made from "mealies," which is another name for maize. Many of our soldiers learned to smoke Boer tobacco during the Great Boer War and still buy it packed in the well-known white cotton bags which South African farmers often wear slung on their waist-belts. Cecil Rhodes wished to keep Great Britain as the workshop of the Empire.

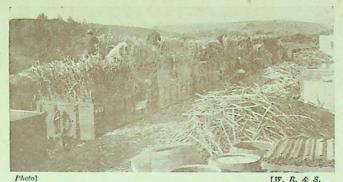
At home our workmen should always have plenty to do, manufac-

turing all sorts of goods for the Colonies. On the other hand the Colonies give orders for Britishmade goods, provide foodstuffs for the British working man, and supply him with the raw materials used in his work. South African ships bring useful cargoes of wool for our clothing; fruit, maize and cray-fish for our food; bales of mohair to make our boot-laces and those lustrous plush seats



THE HIGH COURT, PRETORIA.

This fine building was erected by the former Transvaal Republic. The cost is said to have been defrayed from fines levied on Britishers who took part in the Jameson Raid.



UNLOADING TRUCKS OF SUGAR CANE, NATAL.

seen at the theatre; hides of oxen, sheep and goats to make our shoes, gaiters and gloves; wattle bark to tan the leather for our boots; copper to make our pennies; gold for our coinage and our ornaments; chrome ore for hardening

our steel; besides such luxuries as diamonds, ostrich feathers, tobacco and wines. In return, South Africa spends her money in British markets, and ships leave the home ports heavily laden with all sorts of things for the people of South Africa, from ploughs, railway engines and telegraph wires to shirts, teacups, motor bicycles, blankets and safety-pins.

Before our eyes rises a vision of South Africa in the future, living free and protected under the Union Jack, redeemed from a state of barbarism, a vision of the feverish age of gold replaced by a golden age of peace, contentment and prosperity for hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens of the Empire.



TABLE MOUNTAIN ORCHID.

The Cape Town people are very proud of their wild flowers, and the ruthless destruction some time ago of this favourite orchid led to special laws being passed for its preservation. It is remarkable that many of the Cape flowers have no scent.



A SOUTH AFRICAN MULE CART.

The mule cart is the "express" of the South African desert. Away from the railways, it serves as a "royal mail" as well as a passenger vehicle. The driver is usually a half-caste South African, to whom his handful of reins offers no difficulty. He calls each of his team of eight by name, and they bowl along at a rattling pace.

Diamonds and Gold

NE day a traveller was making a journey through the western district. He was mounted on a hardy little pony that had been bred among the hills of Basutoland, where live a vigorous race of natives who have often fought against the Dutch and Eng-The Basutos still retain their independence and their moun-They are more enlightened than other tribes. Speaking generally, the native women till the fields, grind the corn, make snuff and brew beer, as well as attend to their homes and their The men help the women at seed-time and harvest. They also build the huts, tend the ponies, make baskets of palm leaves and green, pliant withes; but on the whole lead a lazy life, basking in the sun, taking snuff constantly, and talking over tribal business in the meeting-places. Our traveller's baggage was far behind, being carried on a wagon drawn by sixteen oxen, yoked two and two on a long chain of steel. A loaded ox-wagon goes very slowly, only two miles an hour. The driver knows each ox by name and urges them on with loud cries, cracking his long whip. The Road Express in South Africa is a light cart drawn by eight mules as in our picture. The traveller rode forward alone until he came to a wayside farm, where he dismounted and was offered refresh-

ment. As he waited for his baggage to come up, and his meal to be prepared, he noticed the farmer's baby, a little mite of a girl, playing near the door with a large white pebble that shone and sparkled in the sunlight. Being fond of children, he joined in the game, stooping to pick up the pebble that had fallen from the baby fingers. Then he saw that this was no ordinary stone, but a diamond of great price, and he heard from the farmer that in the yard was a Bushman herd boy who kept another, larger, pebble in a little bag slung round his neck. The traveller bought both pebbles, paying for them a price that made the farmer stare and the Bushman rich for life. The Bushman's pebble became known later as the "Star of Africa," and was sold for thousands of pounds.

The news that diamonds had been discovered attracted all sorts of eager people, who hurried to the spot, marked out claims and began first to dig the river-bed for more of these precious stones. Later on, the diamonds were found within a large circle of ground like a great pipe thrust through the earth, and the diggers dug deeper and deeper, shovelling and sifting the yellow soil, until the Kimberley

Mine became a great round hole, at the bottom of which the busy natives seemed like ants for multitude. Underneath the loose yellow surface soil the diggers came on a deposit of blue ground so hard that it had to be broken up with dynamite. Many people, thinking that the diamonds had come to an end, sold out and left the country. Those who remained and kept their claims became very wealthy, because the blue ground also was found to contain diamonds. It was afterwards discovered, too, that the hard blue ground, if spread out and exposed to

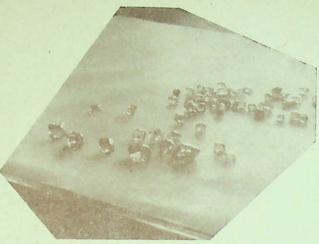


A WAR MEMORIAL TO HORSES, PORT ELIZABETH.

Horses bear a large share of the sufferings of War, for which they are in no way responsible. It was a graceful act to erect a memorial to the thousands of animals who perished during the South African War.

the air, soon crumbles, and then the precious stones are easily extracted.

The town of Kimberley sprung up, full of miners and of dealers ready to buy and to sell diamonds, and this led to much stealing and other evil ways. The natives soon learned the value of the diamonds, and when their white master not looking was



ROUGH DIAMONDS, KIMBERLEY.

Upwards of £12,000,000 worth of diamonds are exported from South Africa every year.

would pick one out of the sieve and hide it about their person, selling it when they went home after the day's work. They wore no clothes

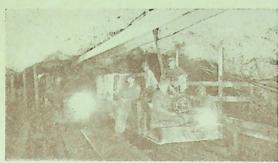


Photo

SORTING ROUGH DIAMONDS.

and had no pockets, but that made no difference. Some swallowed the diamonds or concealed them in their woolly hair; some stuck them in their ears or gripped them between their toes. So a law had to be passed to prevent illicit diamond-buying, and now the crime of "I.D.B." is punished by seven years' penal servitude on the Cape Town breakwater.

Two men stood out prominently among their fellows in the early days of the diamond fields Kimberley. One was Cecil Rhodes, about whose



GOLD MINING.

An underground electric railway for collecting the ore.

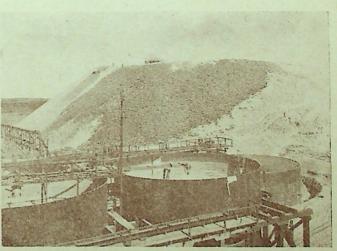
dreams of British dominion in Africa you will read in another article; the other was a clever little Jew called "Barny" Barnato. Both these men amassed huge fortunes, and took control of the diamond industry, which became one big company under the name of De Beers.

South Africa had yet

another surprise in store, the finding of the main gold reef at Johannesburg. Another and a larger rush of people from the ends of the earth took place. To extract gold from quartz rock, the whole mass is brought to the battery and pounded into very fine powder by huge stamps, like the pestle and mortar in which the chemist mixes your medicines, only on a very big scale. This fine dust is sluiced over copper plates on which quicksilver has been spread. The greater part of the pounded rock runs over the plates and is thrown away, forming the great "dumps" one sees round the mines. The particles of gold are, however, caught by the quicksilver, forming what is called

"amalgam." This is scraped off the copp r plates once a month as a rule. The amalgam is subjected to chemical treatment whereby the quicksilver is separated from the gold, and the gold is then melted into ingots, which are sent to the Mint to be turned into gold coins.

To-day Johannesburg is the



GOLD MINING, JOHANNESBURG.

The large round tanks contain cyanide for separating the gold dust from the ore. The "dumps" behind are the resulting refuse.

greatest gold-producing centre in the world, turning out between three and four million pounds' worth every month. The gold is found in practically one continuous reef, which extends for between thirty and forty miles, the whole length of which is studded at short intervals with busy works, employing hundreds of thousands of men, most of whom are natives.

The Transvaal Republic, from being a bankrupt state, was transformed by magic into one of the richest countries in the world. Boer President, Paul Kruger, looked with suspicion upon this invasion of his country. His ideals were the opposite of those of Cecil Rhodes, who had now become Premier of Cape Colony, and henceforth it became a duel between the two for supremacy. The Boer President put heavy taxes on the gold miners of Johannesburg, whom he called "Uitlanders," or foreigners, and would give them no share in the government of the country, which they to a large extent supported with their money and industry. Cecil Rhodes stood for liberty under the British flag, and for equal rights for all civilized persons. The result was decided in the great Boer War, which lasted three years, and ended in the annexation of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State to the British Empire. Both are now parts of the Union of South Africa, which has shown such loyal devotion to the cause of freedom during the Great War.



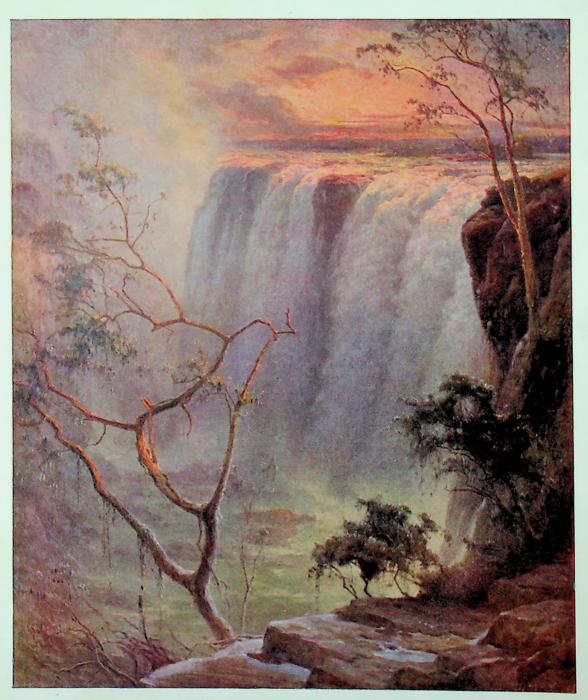
THE WILDEBEESTE, OR GNU.

The Wildebeeste or Gnu, has been described as a mixture of antelope, horse and buffalo. It is a native of South Africa, but is only seen in the wilder regions.



THE KOODOO.

Another native of South Africa, chiefly remarkable for its beautifully shaped horns. It belongs to the antelope family.



SUNSET AT THE VICTORIA FALLS.





THE RAINBOW FALL, VICTORIA FALLS.

A Builder of Empire

Cecil Rhodes and the Territory of Rhodesia

THE formidable hosts of Zulu origin referred to in the article on "The Coming of the British" did not long remain united. A part called the Matabele, being discontented with the tyranny of their chief, migrated from Zululand and set out to conquer for themselves another land. They preserved their military traditions and character, and won by fire and spear, murder and pillage, a vast territory in the north, which to-day forms part of the country of Rhodesia. Here the Matabele fighting men settled on the fertile highlands of the interior, striking terror into the hearts of the peaceful pastoral races who herded cattle and grew large crops of Kaffir corn, millet, and sweet potatoes in the well-watered valleys of They made raids on native villages, carried off Mashonaland. women as wives, and made slaves of the children, driving away all the sheep, goats and cattle they could find for the benefit of their king, Lobengula, who, surrounded by witch doctors, held ruthless sway at a place called Bulawayo, aptly named the "Scene of Execu-W.B.E.



RHODES MEMORIAL, CAPE TOWN.

This fine memorial stands high on the slopes of Table Mountain, not far from Groote Schuur, the former residence of the great Empire-builder. The statue, by G. F. Watts, is known as "Physical Energy." There is a copy in Kensington Gardens, London.

tion." Beneath the shade of a huge tree, the king and his advisers were wont to hold an "indaba," which means to assemble in council. Warriors who returned from a raid without plunder were summarily executed. The watchword of the Matabele army was "Conquer or die," the penalty of failure being death. any man or Moreover, woman who incurred the jealousy or hatred Lobengula was out" by the witch doctors

and shared the same fate as unsuccessful soldiers. When Cecil Rhodes, having made a treaty with Lobengula, sent his pioneers to occupy

Mashonaland and to search for gold mines, the young bloods among Lobengula's soldiers complained of the coming of the white men, who, they said, interfered with their timehonoured privilege of plunder, and, although Lobengula tried to restrain them, they determined in spite of all protest to go on raiding as their fathers and grandfathers had done before them. One day an impi, or regiment, dashed into a British camp and began killing the Mashonas who had been hired as servants by the white men. It was full time to put an end to this Matabele reign of terror, and so the British settlers, led by Doctor Jameson, a personal friend of Cecil Rhodes, rapidly assembled and then attacked and defeated the



MONUMENT TO LIEUTENANT ROBERTS, V.C.

A memorial to the gallant son of Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, who fell when trying to save the guns of his regiment at the battle of Colenso. The monument is erected upon the spot where he fell.

forces of Lobengula in two severe battles. A few years later the fine city of Bulawayo arose, as if by magic, almost on the very site of Lobengula's "Scene of Execution." The fatal "indaba" tree now stands within the grounds of Government House.

Cecil Rhodes had a great love for the country that was called after his name. He admired the loneliness and grandeur of the Matopo Mountains and, when he came to die, he was buried in accordance with his wish on the summit of a lonely granite kopje, which he

called "The View of the World."



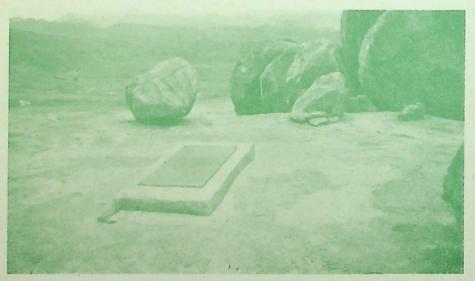
RHODES STATUE, BULAWAYO.

The personality of Cecil Rhodes will dominate South African history for all time. He came to South Africa a fragile, delicate youth; his brief life was spent in service to South Africa, and through South Africa to the British race. At Kimberley he made an immense fortune. Under his will almost all this vast wealth was devoted to the public good of South Africa and the British Empire. On page 168 we give a picture of his beautiful home of Groote Schuur, nestling under the pine-covered slopes of Table Mountain. This he set apart to be the residence of the Premier of a United South Africa, while the park and spacious gardens were to be the free playground of the people of Cape

Town. Scholarships were endowed to allow young men from every province of the British Empire to share in the advantages of education at the University of Oxford. Rhodes, the man, is dead, but his spirit, the spirit of the dreamer of dreams, broods over South Africa, and the power of his genius and of his great example lives and works throughout the world. A grand monument has been erected to his memory on the slopes of Table Mountain, in front of which stands a mounted figure representing "Physical Energy" designed by the famous sculptor, G. F. Watts.

Cecil Rhodes believed that the British people make the best police-

men in the world. The British policeman says nothing, but merely holds out his arm; the motor-car of the Cabinet minister obeys his silent signal of authority no less than the donkey barrow of the coster. He does not look for trouble or make trouble, but whenever trouble arises there he is at hand to give effective help. In the solitudes of the veld, or amid the hurly-burly of the Kimberley mine, squatting on an upturned bucket, with a keen eye on the niggers sifting the yellow ground for diamonds, Rhodes had dreamed of policing Africa from Cape Town to Cairo by means of a railway under British control, which would spread British trade and British ideas of liberty and fair play from end to end of the Dark Continent. The natives would realize that so long as they behaved themselves properly they would be free to live their own lives in their own way. So soon as they should begin to steal or to make raids upon their weaker neighbours, the British policemen would be on the spot to restore order and inflict punishment. When once Africa had attained to the blessing of a continued peace there would be a great development of her enormous agricultural resources. When at night the native can curl up and fall asleep feeling assured that he is in no danger of having his throat cut before morning, he is far more likely to tend



THE GRAVE OF CECIL RHODES ON THE MATOPO MOUNTAINS.

The great founder of Rhodesia called this lonely granite kopje "The View of the World." He was burie∂ here in accordance with his wish.



VICTORIA FALLS BRIDGE, RHODESIA.

This famous bridge crosses the Zambesi at a height of 400 feet, and is the highest in the world.

his flocks and herds, to work in the fields and to grow abundant crops to feed the millions of people in Europe. We talk and sing of the "roast beef of old England," but as a matter of fact most of the beef we eat in our great cities has been carried in ships from countries far across the seas. The United States used to supply all the extra beef Great Britain required, but now there are so many Americans to feed that no beef is left over, and our hungry eyes turn to Africa, especially towards the cattle being bred on the rolling plains of Rhodesia, which in a few years' time will be driven in herds to the slaughter-yards and their carcases packed in trains of refrigerating vans and hurried down to Beira, on the east coast, where cold storage ships will be waiting to bring them to London and other parts of the Empire.

The most remarkable feature of Rhodesia, and the most famous, are the Victoria Falls, which were discovered by David Livingstone, the doctor, missionary and explorer who spent his life in trying to do away with that "open sore of the world," the slave trade, and in finding the sources of the Nile. On the first of his wonderful jour-

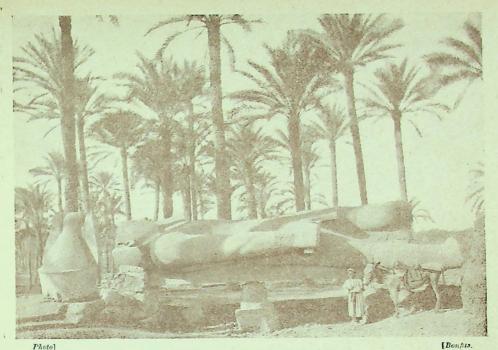
neys through Central Africa he came to the Victoria Falls, on the river Zambesi, of the majesty of which our coloured plate facing page 184 gives a good idea. The whole river, from bank to bank a distance of about a mile and a third, plunges headlong, with terrific noise, into a deep chasm, from which it issues through a narrow opening, called the "Boiling Pot," in a foaming, boiling torrent, which surges down a huge gorge in the rocks, extending for forty miles. Here and there rise from the falls tall columns of spray, so like the smoke of great fires that the native name of the falls is "The smoke which sounds." Through the spray at midday, when the sun is shining, or at full moon, appear huge rainbow arches, spanning the mighty chasm with bridges of brilliant colours.

G. DE H. LARPENT.



A KAFFIR DOCTOR.

Native doctors are very numerous among the native races of South Africa. Their stock-in-trade consists mainly of herbs and roots, with horrifying specimens of such things as snakes' heads, crocodile skins, teeth and claws. These men, as a rule, follow a regular round of certain districts, and are frequently to be seen squatting at some convenient corner, surrounded by a medley of natives seeking some time-honoured remedy.



STATUE OF RAMESES II AT MEMPHIS. Rameses II is thought by many to have been the Pharaoh who oppressed the children of Israel. The status is known as "the fallen Colossus." See how small the man and donkey appear beside it.

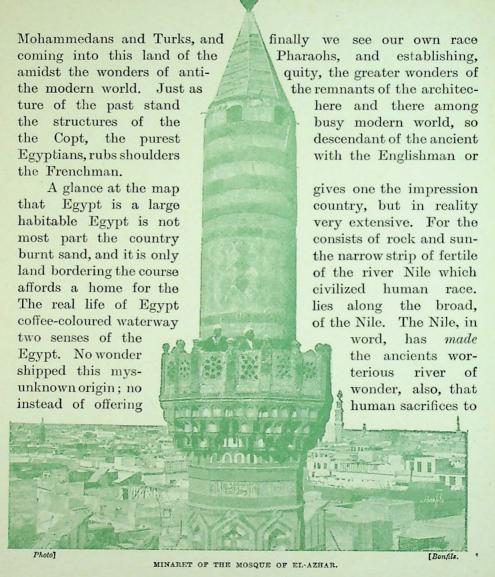
Egypt

The Land of Wonders

THAT an old, old land this is! It was old even in the days when Joseph was carried there as a captive: in the British Museum can be seen the body of a fair-haired man who lived in Egypt, or at least was buried there, as long before Joseph's time as Joseph lived before us. Great nations have risen and fallen in this mystic land. Mounds and monuments tell the tale of the thousands of years that have come and gone. Gradually the story of the past is being spelled out by scholars from the sacred writings and the monuments. That story can never be told in full, but it shows us glimpses of the old kingdom of over six thousand years ago, of the Shepherd Kings, of Persians, Greeks, Romans,

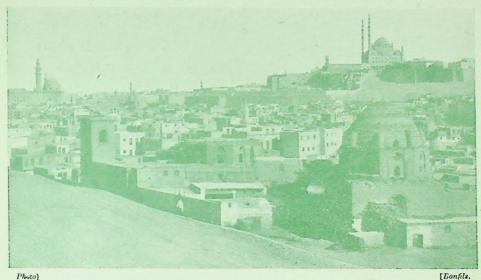


Egypt, the Sudan and British East Africa would contain the British Isles thirteen



its broad breast, modern man has taken the opportunity of taming this beneficent giant and controlling its flow by such splendid engineering feats as the Nile dam at the head of the first cataract above Assuan. Year after year, the great river has carried its rich deposit of alluvial soil from the unknown lands of the south, and spread this wealth over the valley, till it has built up a rich home for man in the very

EGYPT: THE LAND OF WONDERS



CAIRO. The view includes the Citadel and the Mosque of the Sultan Hasan.



INTERIOR OF THE MOSQUE OF EL-AZHAB.

[Bonfils.





Photo]

THE SPHINX AND THE PYRAMIDS OF GHIZEH.

(Bonfils,

EGYPT: THE LAND OF WONDERS

heart of the desert. And now no longer, as in olden days, must man depend upon the caprice of Nature for his harvest, but he leads the foaming waters at his will, hither and thither, in cunningly devised channels over the expectant plains. Man casts his bread upon the waters in these later days, but it is upon waters that flow at his control. And the mighty river flows on through the network of canals, through the rich colouring of the valley, red-brown amidst the vivid green fields, and under the deep blue sky and the dazzling sunshine. There on the river's breast, past the high mud banks with their palms and lebbek trees, drift the craft which carry the wealth of the land—native

boats with lofty sails to catch the breeze above the bank; the felucca, or pleasure boat; the giassa, or cargo - boatup to the smoke - trailing steamers and motor boats of the latest description. Going north wards. the boats are swept along by the current; going southwards. the wind (which always blows from the north) carries them on their journey.



Photo1

STEPS LEADING UP THE GREAT PYRAMID.



THE GREAT DAM ON THE NILE AT ASSUAN.

The Nile rises ordinarily from forty to forty-five feet. If it rises higher than that, great disaster is likely to occur from its overflowing the banks and sweeping away houses, gardens and even embankments; but so marvellously have

engineers contrived to regulate its flow, that the closing of the barrage at Damietta will prevent a single drop of water from reaching the sea.

The Nile, which has made Egypt, now lends its strength to carry the products of the land it has created. Upon the sites of ancient towns in Upper Egypt modern towns have sprung into existence. The great industry of the land is agriculture, and in places two or three harvests are gathered annually—so rich is the land, and so prevalent is the sunshine. But not only does Egypt give the world supplies of corn; it sends out cotton, rice, sugar, maize, millet and flax. In the Fayum there are large fields of roses, grown for making rosewater and perfumes. Here also saffron, indigo and henna are cultivated. The date, fig, orange, citron, grape, banana, peach and apricot ripen to perfection; while melons, mulberries and olives grow in somewhat less profusion. As one passes through Egypt one sees the modest daisy and the scarlet poppy, the jasmine—dear to Arab and Egyptian—the mimosa, the tamarisk, the eucalyptus, the cypress and the tufted date-palm lifting its graceful fronds into the sunny sky.

Of course, one cannot visit Egypt without seeing Cairo. For many reasons this is one of the most interesting cities of the world. Not only is this because of its varied population, types of many races, but also because of the contrast of East and West—of dome and minaret, bazaar, palace and mosque, and the luxurious hotels, residential flats and villas of the European parts of the city. From the narrow streets rise myriad cries to startle the ears of the traveller. There passes before the eye a bizarre stream of life—the water-carrier with his quaint goat-skin on his back, or perchance a large earthen vessel of filtered water; the bread-seller with his donkey cart well stored with cakes

THE LAND OF WONDERS

and flat unleavened loaves: shopkeepers: donkey-boys with their stalwart animals saddled with red-leather cloth; native women with their faces hidden behind the vashmak veil, resembling at times "a bale of cotton goods with a pair of eves looking out of it"; merchants in khaftan of bright-coloured silk; fruit vendors; a procession of horses, camels and asses; negroes, Bedouins, Nubians, Syrians, Copts and



VIEW ACROSS THE GREAT DELTA BARRAGE.

Bonfils.

Christians-a motley, fascinating throng. And over all and in all (except where the nets exclude them) the ubiquitous flies—the remaining plague of Egypt.

But perhaps the beauty of Cairo is best seen from a distance. From Shonba, at sunset, amid the glowing warmth of the calm of evening, the city rises before one's eyes like a dream of Orient. Beyond the foliage of sycamore, orange and cypress, towers, domes and minarets



Photo!

THE COLOSSI AT THEBES.

[Neville P. Edwards.

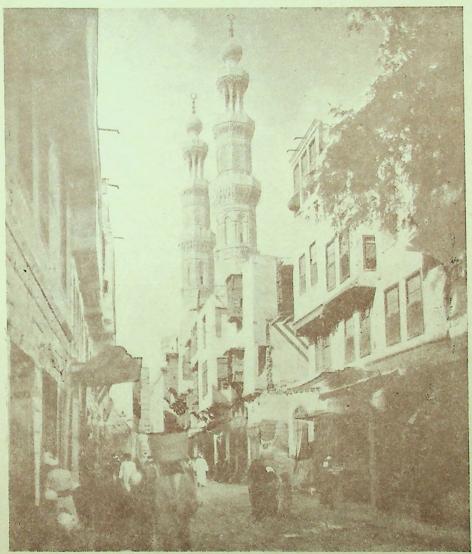
rise into the golden air, and, afar off, recalling the transitoriness of life, and throwing the memory of the past upon the western sky, rise the great triangular patches of the Pyramids.

We must not stay to examine the wonderful buildings. Suffice to say that from the three splendid and massive gates of the old Mohammedan architects, from the tombs of the Caliphs with their graceful network and tracery, shining minarets and gilded domes, down to the decorated white plaster which adorns the doorways of the public baths, everything fascinates and interests. "He who hath not seen Cairo," said an Arab, "hath not seen the world; its soil is gold; its Nile a wonder; its women are like the black-eyed virgins of Paradise; its houses are palaces, and its air is soft—its odour surpassing that of aloes wood and cheering the heart; and how can Cairo be otherwise, when it is the mother of the world?"

The calm, inscrutable smile of the Sphinx has looked out upon many a change in this land of river and desert, but the changes that have thronged upon Egypt in the last fifty years surpass all that have

THE LAND OF WONDERS

gone before. The Suez Canal (connected with the Nile by a freshwater canal) links the East and the West in Egypt; railway lines help the work of commerce, open up the land to the people, and carry a neverending stream of visitors from all over the world to see this old-time



Photo!

STREET SCENE, CAIRO.

(Bonfile.



land awakening to a newer and more vigorous life. Since the Egyptian War in the early eighties, the work of Britain in Egypt has been to develop the wonderful resources of the Nile Valley, and especially since the Khalifa fled before Kitchener at Omdurman in 1898 has this work of progress been active. Egypt has increased year by year: her prosperity has been fostered under the protection of Great Britain; and we may reasonably hope that with the fair and just guidance of the British this cradle of civilization, this home of old re-

ligions, of tombs, temples and hieroglyphics, may find a future more glorious and expressive than ever the past has witnessed.

B. L. K. HENDERSON.



AN AFRICAN ELEPHANT.

In many parts of the Dark Continent elephants are killed to obtain their valuable ivory tusks, used in the manufacture of table-knives, billiard-balls, etc. Sometimes the tusks weigh as much as 180 lbs.



THE PYRAMIDS: A DISTANT VIEW.



The Sudan

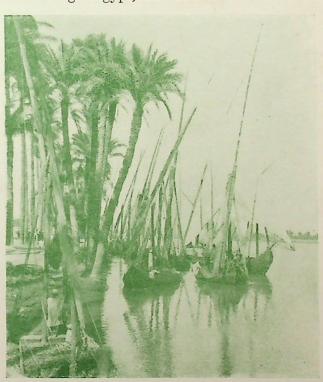
The Country Kitchener Conquered

It is rather difficult for many grown-up persons to think of the Sudan as a quiet, peaceful country open to tourists and served by railways and steamers. Yet so it is, for all the wild past has been swept away like an evil dream; the magic wand of the present has touched this land of wonders, and, behold, it is linked on to the rest of the world as a habitable and charming abode. Egypt has its times of inclement weather, but the Sudan will always afford warmth and sunshine.

One can reach the Sudan in various ways. By boat and rail—comfortable express mail steamer and luxurious restaurant and sleeping cars—Khartoum is now only nine days away from London. If the journey is taken through Egypt, rail and river offer their

services; but it is also possible to pass through the Suez Canal down the Red Sea to Port Sudan, and then, by taking the Sudan Government Railway, to join the former route at Atbara Junction, and to pass thence to Khartoum.

Young people take all this as a matter of course; but to their elders, whose minds go back to the days of Gordon, this talk about a circular tour through the Sudan seems almost incredible.



ON THE NILE.

W B.E.

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Photo1

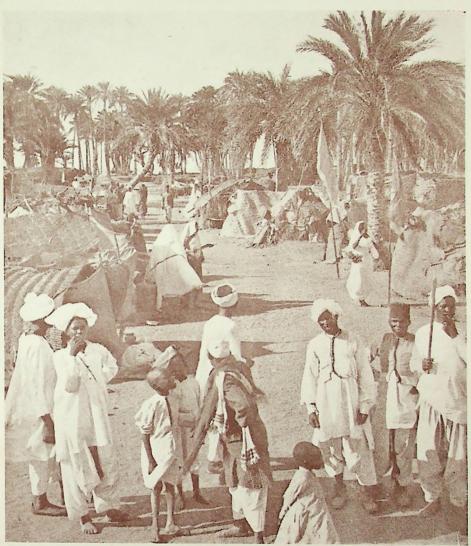
Bonnils.

We will suppose that we have come through Egypt, and are travelling up the two hundred miles of the Nubian Nile. Over the river-banks we see the sun-baked hills and remnants of the past in the form of graves of all kinds. Only near the river is there fertility -away on either side stretches the vast desert, on the one hand right across Africa, on the other to the shores of the Red Sea. last, just south of Wady Halfa, we are in the region of Sudan. It has taken us forty hours to come by steamer from Shekal to Halfa. us for thirteen hundred miles stretches Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and, from one end to the other, runs the mighty Nile. It is called the White Nile as far as Khartoum. There the White Nile is joined by the Blue Nile, and, at Atbara, by the river of that name. So that the giant river of Egypt is formed by the junction of three great streams, but the greatest of these is the White Nile, Africa's longest river, 3,473 miles in length. This White Nile, then, is the central part of the Sudan. To the north of Khartoum the country is mainly desert, except in the river valley, but as one travels south and west one comes to fertile regions which yield millet, sesame, pulse and durra—a native food. Cotton plantations are found in the Tokar district, and in the dense forests of the farther south grow the gum, the acacia, the ebony tree, the rubber creeper, and the bamboo. Sportsmen find in the Sudan wide scope, for it is the home of the elephant, the black and white rhinoceros, the giraffe, buffalo, hippopotamus and the lion—to mention just a few of Nature's larger wild children—while the small fry are innumerable. Fortunately there is a Game Preservation Department at Khartoum which controls the shooting in the wide territory of the Sudan, and sportsmen have to observe the Game Laws. Although hunting is an expensive pursuit, it can be carried out to perfection in this new, yet old, home of sport. For £2 a day one can hire a comfortable house-boat and thus go shooting in the most up-to-date manner. A steamer will cost from £12 to £30 a day for hire.

Now, in the north of the Sudan there are towns the names of which make an adult's ears tingle. Starting from Halfa we come (travelling south) to Dongola, then to Abu Hamed, Berber, Atbara, Omdurman, Khartoum. Around those names lies a romance and a glory of British deeds. Nowadays Khartoum has its Grand Hotel, Gordon College, Government workshops, and all sorts of offices and buildings. Embankment Street is a charming avenue bordered with palms and spreading trees, and extending along the Nile bank—an ideal place for a canter

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THE SUDAN



P'10:0]

A SUDANESE VILLAGE.

[Underwood & Culeron.l.

on horseback. The seven-span bridge across the Blue Nile, the puff of the engine, the graceful river-boats make old "Elephants Trunk," or Khartoum, seem a very modern and alluring place. Then, again, a walk through Omdurman seems quite an ordinary occurrence. This mud town, lying for seven miles along the Nile bank, with its

THE SUDAN



Photo]

[Underwood & Underwood.

A ZEBRA.

The Sudan is now a great haunt of sportsmen.

granaries, stacks of timber, markets, and its quiet, courteous people, seems just to have been for ever and ever as it is now. Even south of Khartoum, at Kosti, one comes across a wonderful token of the new age in the eight-span bridge, 500 yards long, with a swing-span—a fine piece of work from old England. And this town, on the edge of wild country, has its busy mart, and does a brisk trade in grain.

Go back a few years and what a change! It was to this region that Gordon came in 1884, travelling by camel across the Nubian Desert for 240 miles to Abu Hamed. Then he and his comrade, Colonel Stewart, just plunged into the desert without military escort, and the world waited with feverish anxiety for news of the man who had thus abandoned civilization. He reached Berber on the 11th, and Khartoum on the 18th of February—"A Divine Figure from the North" for the people of Khartoum; for he came to free them from cruel oppression and grinding taxation. The Arabs knelt before him, kissing his hands and feet, calling him "Father," "Saviour." Little more than thirty years ago! And in that town of Khartoum, after a five months' siege, the pure and blameless Gordon of the blue eyes, winning smile and cheery voice, fell before the murderous soldiery of the Mahdi.

Then again the mind recalls another famous British name, and one thinks of how, some fourteen years later, Kitchener and his force advanced steadily nearer and nearer to Khartoum, taking the railway with them, irresistible, relentless in their resolve to crush the authors of lawlessness, to avenge Gordon, and to free this fair land from the savagery which



WATERBUCK.

THE SUDAN

lay over it like a curse. At the Battle of Omdurman, in 1898, the Khalifa, the successor of the Mahdi, was overthrown. Never again would Khartoum be a slave centre, nor the home of the Dervishes.

So few years ago! And now, amid the splendid ruins of the past, in the land where the Temple of Ammon-ra reminds us of the 18th Dynasty of Egypt, where the remains of Greek and Roman workmanship in Nubia look down upon the winding Nile, there runs the smooth-travelling train, from the passing steamer the electric light flashes out upon the stillness of the desert night, and the cable carries to and fro the gossiping whispers of the twentieth century.

The Sudan is a land of wonder—not only for its scenery, its products, its sport, its sunshine, its inhabitants, but also for its wonderful development. A few years ago a useless and ill-governed area, it now contributes its ivory, gum, gold, ostrich feathers, cotton, cereals, dates and many another precious commodity to the great world beyond.

B. L. K. HENDERSON.



Photo1

[Neville P. Edwards.

Zanzibar

In former days the island of Zanzibar was the central slave market for the East Coast of Africa. Negroes were bought and sold by the Arabs at Zanzibar as though they were oxen or sheep. It was a very profitable business. On the mainland armed expeditions captured whole villages of men, women and children. Caravans of unhappy human beings, laden with ivory tusks, were driven down to the coast, where Arab dhows were waiting to ship them across to Zanzibar to be sold as slaves to the highest bidder. Large quantities of ivory are still brought to the Zanzibar market, and a brisk trade is done in grain, coconuts and spices. In the interior of the island are large plantations of clove trees, from which come the cloves that turn up suddenly in our apple tart. Mangoes grow everywhere. The best place, by the way, in which to eat the juicy fruit of the mango is in a bath.

The town of Zanzibar consists of a perfect maze of narrow streets; in the widest two carts can only just pass abreast. Across the narrowest you can almost shake hands with your neighbour in the house opposite. The houses are for the most part built in Eastern style, with very thick walls, are flat-roofed, and enclose small courtyards open to the air. Gay-coloured grass mats take the place of carpets, and everywhere are seen quaint carvings in wood and ivory, and curious brass work. From the street the windows, shaded with green shut-



[Underwood & Underwood.

ters, have a dreary effect, as if the houses were uninhabited.

The men of Zanzibar follow the fashion of the Turks and Egyptians in wearing the fez cap. An outer garment, white and flowing, like a lengthened surplice, covers their bodies from the shoulder to the ankle.

The women take great pride in their appearance, and employ a beauty doctor to dress their hair and paint designs on their faces.



Photo]

ON THE ZAMBESI.

[Neville P. Edwards.

Uganda and Nyasaland

The Countries of Livingstone and Stanley

ANZIBAR was the depôt from which many of the famous explorers started on their expeditions into Central Africa. one of his journeys Stanley arrived at the territory of Uganda, which lies on the north shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza, and found there a superior race of natives, much more like civilized people than is the ordinary negro. Their houses were better built, they wore better clothes, they were more cleanly and orderly in their habits, and altogether were more intelligent. Stanley believed that if these people could be properly taught they would develop into a fine nation, so he wrote a letter advising that missionaries should be sent from London to convert the people of Uganda to Christianity and train them to be good and useful citizens. Stanley asked an officer who was going overland from Uganda down the Nile Valley to post this letter in Cairo. The officer was killed on the way by natives, but some time afterwards his body was recovered and Stanley's letter was found concealed in one of his boots. The missionaries saw in the preservation of this letter a divine call to bring Christianity to the people of Uganda. The conversion was not accomplished without bloodshed. Bishop Hannington and several noble priests were murdered, but the mission-

UGANDA.

aries persevered. The British Government afterwards built a railway from Mombasa, and to-day Uganda is a flourishing, well-ordered community, with roads and telegraphs, law courts, schools and workshops. Increasing quantities of cotton are sent home to England every year.



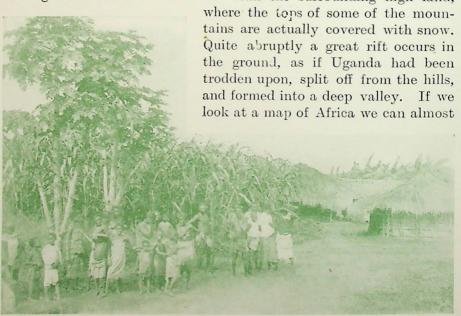
By courtesy of the]

[British Central Africa Co.
A MACHILLA.

This method of travelling copied from the Portuguese, looks lazy, but is comfortable and rapid. A good team of "boys" can cover thirty miles in a day.

For several hundred miles the Uganda Railway crosses wide plains, swarming with big game, like an immense zoo. Eland, waterbuck, koodoo, sable-antelope, wildebeeste and zebra roam in herds over thousands of miles of country. Elephant and rhinoceros abound, and lions are everywhere.

Uganda lies at a lower level than the surrounding high land,



By courtesy of the]

A ZAMBESI VILLAGE.

[British Central Africa Co.

NYASALAND

imagine that once upon a time a lame giant, whose feet were 300 miles in length, rose out of the Zambesi and took a hop, skip and a jump towards the Nile. He led off with the right foot, his left foot slipped, and he landed with both feet full thud on Uganda. The giant's footprints afterwards filled with water and turned into big lakes. footmark became Lake Nyasa, the left Lake Tanganyika, which is a good deal longer than Nyasa. The double footprint, the largest and widest lake of all, is Victoria Nyanza, the reservoir of the sources of Several smaller lakes mark the places where the the river Nile. lame giant prodded the ground with his stick. On the way he knocked the ashes out of his pipe, and upon that spot great volcanoes burn to this day. Few white people have ever passed through this desolate volcanic region, which is infested with cannibal tribes. It was at Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, that Stanley found Livingstone. Nyasaland is Livingstone's special country. Blantyre, the principal town, is named after his birthplace in Scotland. It is connected with Port Herald, the nearest port to the coast, by railway, and steamers ply on Lake Nyasa and the Zambesi, and Shiré rivers.

In Nyasaland are plantations of coffee, tobacco and cotton. The white men are carried about in machillas, or hammocks, slung on a bamboo pole, a method of travelling copied from the Portuguese. It looks lazy, but is comfortable and rapid. Machilla-carrying is a profession. The carriers wear uniform and take a personal pride in the smartness and speed of the team to which they belong. A good team of machilla "boys" can cover thirty miles in a day. The machilla never stops. Relays run alongside, and when one "boy" is tired another darts in to take his place. Two smart taps is the

signal for the pole to be raised and shifted from shoulder to shoulder. As they shuffle along, all out of step, their heads swaying from side to side, they shout and say what fine strong fellows they are, never forgetting to sing the praises of the white man inside, in view of the possibility of a handsome tip at the end of the journey.

G. de H. LARPENT.



ELAND.



GIBRALTAR.

[Spooner.

"The Rock"

IBRALTAR, familiarly known as "Gib," or "The Rock," is the nearest outpost of Greater Britain, distant from London some 1,200 miles, in other words four days of reasonably fast steaming. It is just a rocky promontory, three miles in length and three-quarters of a mile in breadth, rising at its highest point to about 1,440 feet, connected with Spain by a low isthmus, and about fourteen miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa.

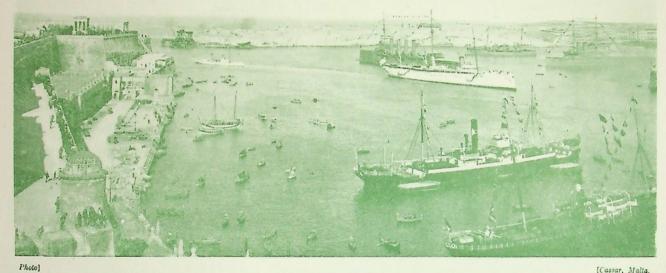
The old name of Gibraltar was Jebel Tarik, the Mountain of Tarik, a celebrated Moorish chieftain who in the beginning of the eighth century made the place a base for operations on the mainland. When the Moors were finally driven out of Europe, the Rock was for a time held as a private possession by the great Duke of Modena, but in 1502 it became part of the Spanish kingdom. Two centuries later it was taken from the Spaniards by Sir George Rooke, and has ever since remained in British hands.

Since the days of Tarik, Gibraltar has always been a great place of arms, and has undergone many sieges. There is a memorial of the Moors in the "Moorish Castle," a tower overhanging the town, and remains of Spanish fortifications are also still visible. Nowadays it no longer has outworks on shore. The development of modern artillery has rendered these unnecessary in the case of a sea-girt rock with elevated batteries from which an accurate and destructive fire can be brought to bear upon transports containing troops, or upon the decks—the most vulnerable parts—of attacking vessels. But the real security of "Gib" lies, of course, in the command of the sea so strongly maintained and so jealously guarded by the British Fleet.

The story of the defence of Gibraltar from 1779 to 1782 by General George Eliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, against a combined Spanish and French force is one of the most inspiring stories in the whole military history of the Empire.

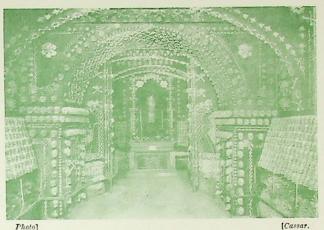
Since that time we have held on very tightly to Gibraltar, which has gradually become a great naval as well as military station, having an enclosed harbour of about 400 acres and docking accommodation for our largest battleships. Nearly 20,000 civilians live on the Rock, but it is essentially a great fortress under a Governor, who is usually a very distinguished general, and is assisted by a large staff, the Navy being represented by the Admiral Superintendent of the Dockyard.





THE HARBOUR, VALETTA.

[Cassar, Malta.



THE CHAPEL OF BONES.

One of the most famous "sights" of Malta.

Malta

ALTA comes next in point of distance to Gibraltar as a great "Outpost of Empire," and in several respects is even more important than the historic Rock. In particular, it is our greatest foreign naval base, the head-quarters of the British Mediterranean Fleet, and one of the busiest coaling stations in the world. Practically every British ship that makes the voyage through the Suez Canal to the East calls at Malta, and thousands of foreign ships as well. The island is also a powerful military stronghold, the harbour of the capital, Valetta, being heavily fortified, while the garrison in time of peace includes several thousands of regular troops and a corps of local militia.

There is a great deal of interesting reading in the annals of Malta and the adjacent island of Gozo. We know that at a very early period it was a Phœnician, and afterwards a Greek, Colony, and that St. Paul was shipwrecked there—it was then called Melita—in A.D. 58. But the most romantic periods of its history were, perhaps, when it was used as a naval base by the Barbary pirates who infested the Mediterranean in the ninth and tenth centuries; and, again, the two hundred and sixty odd years during which it was in the hands of the famous Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, to whom it was given by Charles V in 1530. The Knights of St. John, or Hospitallers, as they were originally called, both fortified and beautified the island, making it a great stronghold of Christendom, in which they themselves practised very strictly the Christian virtues. Between them and the Turks there was a constant deadly feud, and in 1565



Ploto]

A STREET IN MALTA.

[Cassar

the Sultan Soliman laid siege to Malta with great forces, which the Knights successfully withstood under the leadership of their Grand Master, La Valette. Napoleon, in 1798, expelled the Knights of St. John. but the Maltese rose against the French garrison and, with the assistance British and Neapolitan troops, compelled it to sur-It was proposed render. to restore the islands to the Knights of St. John, but the inhabitants preferred to be under the British Government, and this was arranged and confirmed by the Treaty of Paris in 1814.

Malta is about 17 miles long and 9 miles broad, and has a civilian population,

rather mixed, of some 210,000, the lower ranks evidently descended from the old Carthaginians. There is a special Maltese dialect; and there was for many years a special brand of Maltese fever, to which British residents succumbed freely until it was traced to impure goats' milk, with the result that, proper precautions having been taken, the malady has disappeared. The Maltese terrier is also practically extinct.

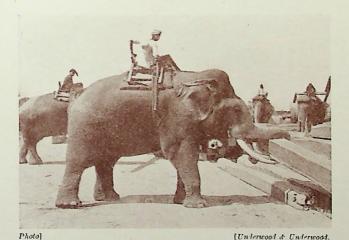
One of the principal products of Malta are its delicious oranges, and it also sends out large quantities of early potatoes. In travelling to the East by way of the Mediterranean one of the first "new experiences" is a call at Malta, and very pleasant and interesting it is to steam into the wonderful harbour of Valetta, especially if the Mediterranean Fleet happens to be there, and later to go ashore, see the sights, buy Maltese lace scarves, with the Maltese cross worked into them, as presents for "home," and to sample Bissacia's famous nougat. If you are fortunate enough to see, as the writer did on his

first visit, a regiment of Highlanders parading in full dress in the square of the capital, you come away with additional pride in the thought that this noble island, which the native inhabitants call "the flower of the world," is an Imperial possession and one which Great Britain holds in the strongest possible grip.

Malta has an Imperial significance which is not perhaps as generally recognized as it ought to be. Situated as it is on our sea highway to India, and containing always a considerable garrison of first-class regular troops, very great and important use can be made, and has been made, of Malta to supply at short notice large contingents for service, more especially in Egypt, their places being taken later by other soldiers sent out in due course from home. This means sometimes that a priceless week or ten days can be saved in dealing with an urgent situation, and this with little or no risk to a Power that commands the sea.

It is because she has this command that Great Britain holds Malta, and will continue to hold it as long as the Empire and the British Navy endure. As a military fortress alone Malta has no real strength or permanence. But with the British Mediterranean Flect in the great land-locked sea, the only two outlets of which, the Straits of Gibraltar and the Suez Canal, are also largely watched or controlled by Great Britain, Malta is truly one of the greatest strongholds in the world.

OWEN WHEELER.



AN ELEPHANT PILING TIMBER.

In Fastern countries elephants are used for many tasks. They have regular hours of labour just like men and know quite as well what the dinner-bell means.

Photo] [Underwood & Underwood.

THE SUEZ CANAL AS SEEN FROM THE
STERN OF A LINER.

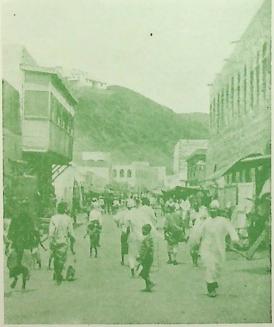
shares in the Egyptian Company in 1875 for four million pounds, and they are now worth ten times as much.

Aden, at the southern end of the Red Sea, guards the exit into the Indian Ocean. It is the only fortified place between Egypt and Bombay.

Port Said, at the northern end of the Canal, is a very busy port and coaling station, and is frequently called "The Gateway of the East." Our coloured plate shows the scene when a large liner is taking in coal at night.

The Suez Canal

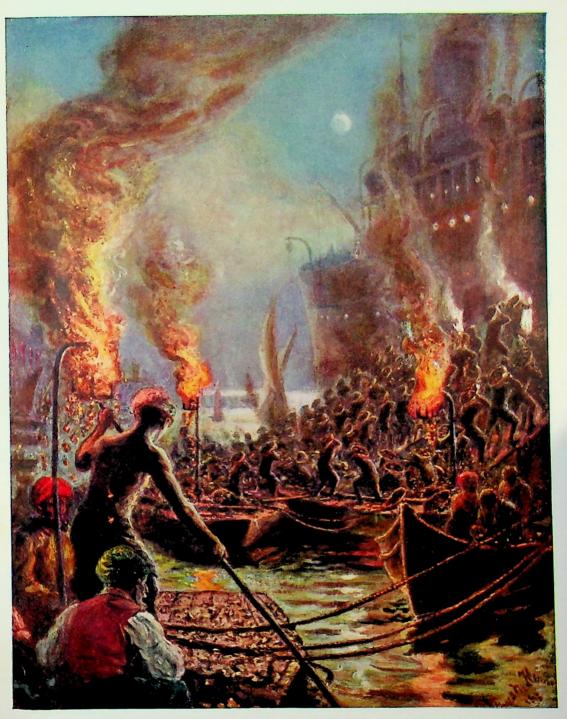
OTWITHSTANDING the opening of the Panama Canal, the Suez Canal is still the most important waterway in the world. It is the chief link between Great Britain and India, Australia and the Far East. The Canal has a length of 99 miles, and cost £25,000,000 to make. About 5,000 vessels pass through every year, or about a hundred a week. The British Government bought a large number of



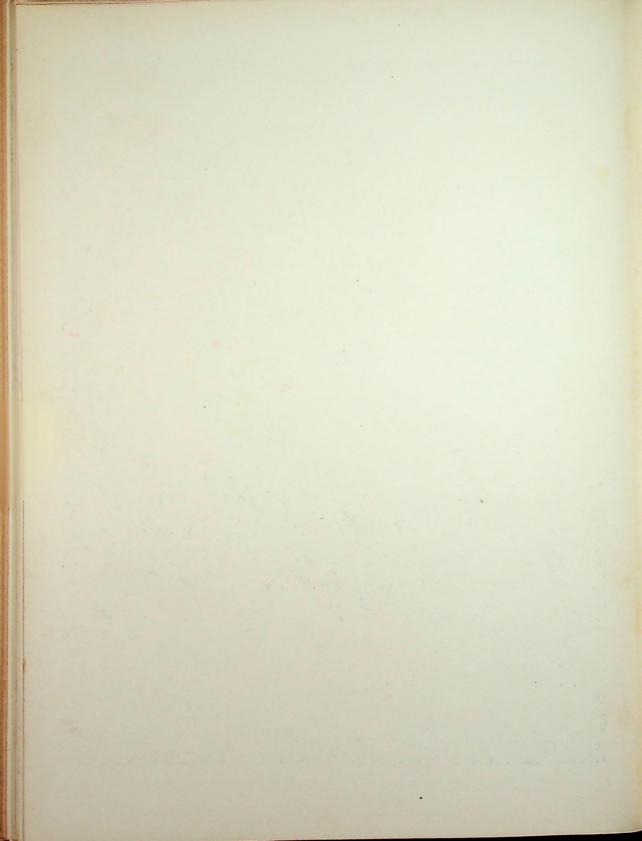
Photo]

ADEN.

[Underwood & Underwood.



"BLACK DIAMONDS": COALING A LINER AT PORT SAID.





THE HARBOUR AND CITY OF ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

The harbour, besides being most picturesque, is one of the safest and most easy of access in the world. It is almost completely land-locked, the entrance being only a few hundred yards wide. A not infrequent feature of the view is a majestic iceberg sailing by in silent sublimity.

Newfoundland Our Oldest Over-Sea Dominion

Photographs (by Holloway, St. John's) reproduced by courtesy of the Colonial Secretary, New oundland.

I YING like a barrier across the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence is a jagged island rather larger than Ireland. It is called Newfoundland, a name which explains itself if its three syllables are separated to form words. First discovered by Cabot, who sighted land near the present settlement of Bonavista in 1497, it was claimed by him for the English King (Henry VII), but no attempt was made to colonize the Island until many years later. Yet Newfoundland proudly and justly claims the distinction of being the oldest British colony.

In the course of the century following Cabot's discovery of the island it was found that the seas around teemed with cod and other fish. Soon afterwards fleets of fishing vessels began to sail across to Newfoundland every spring from France, Spain, Portugal and the West of England. They spent the summer catching and curing the fish and returned in the autumn to sell the dried cod in the south of Europe. By 1625 the English ships had become more numerous than those of any other country engaged in the fishery; in that year

it is stated 150 vessels sailed from Devonshire ports alone. The fishermen used to appoint one of their number as Admiral for the season. The Admiral, who was always an Englishman, was the supreme authority, and all disputes were settled by him.

The great English navigator, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, landed in Newfoundland in 1583 and took possession of the Island in the name of Queen Elizabeth, but even in 1650 there were only about 350 families permanently residing there. The numbers grew but slowly, and even to-day, although Newfoundland ranks as one of the self-governing Dominions, the population is only about 250,000. The Dominion has taken its full share in the Great War, its seamen rendering especially valuable help to the Navy.

Until the Peace of Utrecht was signed in 1713, British ownership of Newfoundland was disputed by France. In that year the French abandoned their claim to the Island itself, but succeeded in retaining certain fishing privileges, which caused a good deal of friction until a final agreement was reached only a few years ago.

In 1832 Newfoundland was given representative government, and twenty-three years later the present constitution was granted, conferring full self-government on the people. It has often been suggested that Newfoundland should join the Dominion of Canada, from which it is separated by less than a dozen miles of water, but the island Dominion prefers to retain its separate identity. In fact, the most easterly part of the mainland of Canada, Labrador, with an area of 120,000 square miles, belongs to Newfoundland.

The fisheries of Newfoundland still form the chief means of livelihood of the people. The bulk of the codfish are caught on the big shoals known as the Grand Banks, to the south of the Island. The

life of the fishermen is even harder and more dangerous than that of their English brethren on the Dogger Bank in the North Sea.

Our picture shows the process of "overhauling" a cod trap. These traps are box-shaped structures, the



"OVERHAULING" A COD TRAP, NEWFOUNDLAND.

sides, ends and bottom of which are composed of netted twine work. They are from 80 to 90 feet in length and about 50 feet in depth, and are provided with a "leader"—a plain sheet of netted twine-work from 200 to 250 feet in length and of a width equalling the depth of the trap. The trap is set at a distance from the shore corresponding to the length



A NEWFOUNDLAND WHALING STEAMER

of the "leader," which is attached to the centre of the trap and extends from it at right angles to the shore. At the point of intersection of the trap by the "leader" there are small openings. Codfish in swimming along the coast strike the "leader" and, following it in the endeavour to get round the obstruction, are "led" through the narrow openings into the trap, from which they never escape until the fishermen come in their boat and begin "overhauling," that is hauling in the slack netting on one side of the trap so as to bring the fish to the surface, when they are tipped out into the boat and taken ashore to be cured.

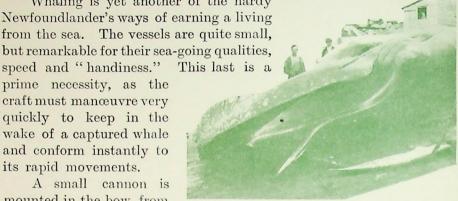
Off the west coast herring form the principal catch. Then there is the northern fishery, carried on in the summer along the bleak and foggy coast of Labrador. Large quantities of lobsters are caught all round the coast of Newfoundland. These are canned and exported to the American mainland and to Europe, the value of a year's exports often exceeding half a million dollars.

Every spring a large fleet sails north to seek the hair seals which are found on the ice-floes of the Straits of Belle Isle and the Davis Straits. The young seals are born on the ice, and by April have become large enough to be valuable. Sealing is a most dangerous occupation, as the men have to leave their ships and travel on foot over the floes to reach their victims. Sometimes they get separated from their vessels and are unable to make their way back aboard. Occasionally a terrible disaster takes place, as in the 1914 season, when several hundreds of poor fellows lost their lives in a blizzard.

Whaling is yet another of the hardy Newfoundlander's ways of earning a living from the sea. The vessels are quite small, but remarkable for their sea-going qualities,

prime necessity, as the craft must manœuvre very quickly to keep in the wake of a captured whale and conform instantly to its rapid movements.

A small cannon is mounted in the bow, from which a harpoon with a stout line attached is shot



THE HEAD OF A NEWFOUNDLAND WHALE. Notice the enormous tongue.

into the whale when the steamer is within range. The fish, when struck, instantly dives or rushes off at top speed in an effort to free itself. So amazing is the strength of whales that time and again they will tow the steamers for hours before tiring.

When a whaling steamer is working at a distance it is always sought to capture two fish before returning. This is both as a measure of economy and to enable the steamer to be more easily steered. Whales are always lashed close alongside the steamer for towing,



A SAW MILL, NEWFOUNDLAND.

A mill of this type will cut from 20,000 to 30,000 feet of spruce and fir per day. The Newfoundland lumber industry is of great importance. Much of the wood pulp is made into paper.

and when one is secured to each side pressure is equalised and steering is rendered easy.

When the steamer reaches the manufacturing station the whales pulled from the water by steam capstans on to a flensing slip. The fat is then sliced into strips and conveyed to tanks to be converted into oil. Later, the oil is bleached by being subjected to the sun's rays in huge glass-covered

tanks, and is finally shipped to Europe and the United States, where it is used in woollen, leather and other manufactures.

Whales run in length between 70 and 90 feet, and weigh from 60 to over 100 tons each. Our picture shows the head of a whale with the mouth partly open, exposing the huge tongue.

Iron and copper mines are worked in Newfoundland and a very important recent industry is the manufacture of paper from wood pulp. The pulp is obtained by crushing the trees which exist in large forests in many parts of the Island. The big paper mills at Grand Falls are among the largest in the world.

The interior of Newfoundland is a splendid place for anglers and big-game hunters. Ponds and lakes are very numerous and the rivers are well stocked with salmon and trout. Herds of caribou are still to be found in the Island and some magnificent heads are secured each season.

The picture below shows a well-furred silver-hair fox in a breeding enclosure. Such enclosures, of which there are hundreds in Newfoundland, are called fox ranches, or fox farms. The ranches vary in size from an enclosure of 150 square yards containing a single pair of foxes, to a ranch an acre or more in extent containing probably thirty pairs of valuable "silver hairs," worth thousands of dollars.

Fox-ranching as an industry was first developed in Prince Edward Island, where enormous sums have been invested in the business. Nearly all the breeding animals in Prince Edward Island were

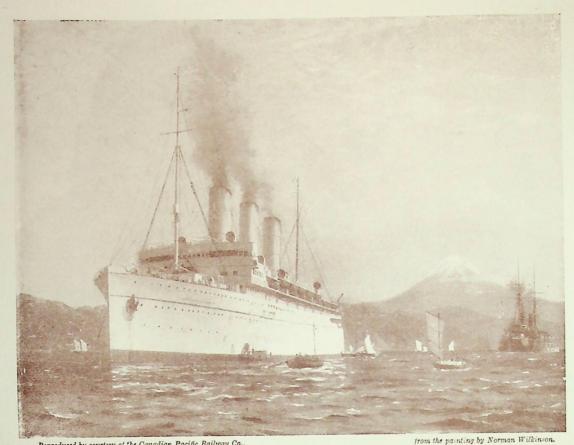
obtained from Newfoundland, where wild foxes are quite numerous.

In many respects Newfoundland resembles Norway. Its coasts are equally indented with fjords and the scenery is similar, although the mountains are not so high. In fact, the Island is often spoken of as the "Norway of the New World."

G. H. LEPPER.



A SILVER-HAIR FOX, NEWFOUNDLAND.



Reproduced by courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.,

A CANADIAN PACIFIC LINER.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, familiarly known as "the C.P.R.," with its thousands of miles of line and its fine fleets of steamers, is a veritable "Link of Empire." Vessels of the type shown above run between Vancouver, Yokohama and Hong Kong.



GOING TO MARKET, JAMAICA.

[A. Duperly & Son, Kingston.

The British West Indies

(Most of the photographs in this article are reproduced by courtesy of the West India Committee.)

LL who have read Robinson Crusoe will remember that the hero was wrecked on a lonely tropical island, where he remained for many years, attended only by his faithful man Friday, whom he rescued from the cannibals. The adventures of Alexander Selkirk on Juan Fernandez, an island in the Pacific, gave Defoe the idea for his immortal work; but it was from Tobago, in the British West Indies, that the author drew his descriptions.

The West Indies are a great group of islands, varying in size from 44,000 square miles to less than an acre, which lie nearly four thousand miles to the south-west of England. They were discovered between the years 1492 and 1502 by Christopher Columbus, or Cristobal Colon, a sailor who, though born at Genoa, spent most of his life in Spain.

Contrary to the general belief in those days, this great navigator was satisfied that the earth was round, and that if he were to sail on and on across the unknown waters to the West he would in time reach India. For many years, however, he could find no one who would help him to prove the correctness of his view; but at last Queen Isabella of Spain consented to equip an expedition to the

West, and appointed Columbus Admiral and Governor of any lands he might discover.

Columbus accordingly sailed on his first voyage of discovery in a ship called Santa Maria, accompanied by two other vessels carrying 120 souls in all. Imagine what it meant to them to sail away across an ocean which, for all they knew, might be boundless, in vessels much smaller than those in which we now cross the English Channel to France! It was not surprising that the sailors soon showed signs of alarm. As day after day passed and no land was sighted, they became more and more anxious, and at length so mutinous that they were with difficulty restrained from turning the vessels round and setting sail for Spain.

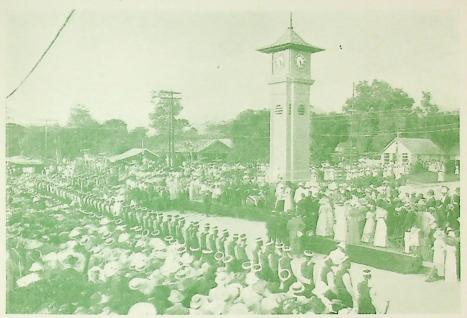
Matters became serious when the ships entered what is now called the Sargasso Sea. This "Sea" is really a part of the ocean, hundreds of miles from land, and is only recognized by long trailing masses of a yellowish weed which floats perpetually on its surface. The "Gulf weed," as it is called, has no roots; but if you look at it under a microscope you find that it is inhabited by multitudes of tiny insects.



Il.oto]

A STREET IN KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

[A. Duperly & Son, Kingston.



UNVEILING A MEMORIAL TO KING EDWARD VII IN JAMAICA.

When the ships passed through the Sargasso Sea the sailors were convinced that land must be near and that their vessels would be wrecked; they did not know, as we do, that the sea is hundreds of fathoms deep at this spot. Whales would now have been seen spouting up columns of water as they rose to the surface to inhale the air, and also "schools" of dolphins, besides many flying-fish. These curious fish, which are about the size of herrings, have wings that enable them to fly or skim over the surface of the water at a great pace. From the deck of a steamer they look like big dragon-flies as the sun glances from their quivering wings. In the old days, when ships were smaller than they are now, flying-fish often used to fly on board. The fish are now caught regularly off the island of Barbados, by whose inhabitants they are regarded as an important article of food.

After a voyage of seventy days, Columbus and his companions at last sighted land. On October 12, 1492, Columbus set foot for the first time on the New World, as all the newly discovered lands have since been called. Being a religious and devout man, he named the island on which he landed St. Saviour, now identified as one of

the Bahamas known as Watling Island. At first Columbus believed that he had reached India by a westerly route, and to this circumstance is due the fact that the islands are called to this day the West "Indies."

But here we must leave the great navigator, whose name, by the way, is perpetuated by Canada's province of British Columbia, by the American State of Columbia, and also by a South American Republic, besides Colon, the Atlantic port of the Panama Canal, that wonderful waterway, 50} miles in length, which now connects the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean. If you look at the map you will see that the West Indies extend in a curve from the south-east of Florida, in North

> America, to the north coast of South America, enclosing the Caribbean Sea. This great sheet of water has been the scene of many

> centuries it was infested by buccaneers—freebooters who took their name from "boucans" in which they dried their meat-and by pirates who attacked the Spanish treasure ships on their way from Portobello and Cartagena, with riches

brought by mule

Edward

Panama. Among the most notorious of these pirates

Blackbeard, whose exploits are described in that fine West Indian book, Tom Cringle's Log. This ruffian used to wear a huge black

beard, which he plaited into

across the

adventures. teenth

In the six-

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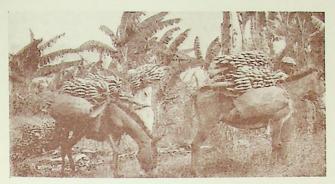
Teach, or

and seventeenth



A BANANA TREE.

[A. Duperly & Son.



MULES BEARING BANANAS TO THE RAILWAY.

tails, and he carried three pairs of pistols slung over his shoulder and lighted slow matches behind his ears. Even the crew of his own ship were terrified by him, for he used to shut them in the cabin with burning brimstone and let

off his pistol at random. Blackbeard's career was cut short by Captain Robert Maynard, who with the two sloops *Pearl* and *Lime* defeated him after a desperate fight in a creek on the coast of Virginia, and returned in triumph with the pirate's hideous head hanging from the bowsprit.

It was, too, on the Caribbean Sea, which has been appropriately called "the cradle of the Navy," that many of our sailors made their reputation. The pages of West Indian history glow with the gallant deeds of such heroes as Benbow, Hood, Rodney and Nelson. Among the islands are many historic sites to remind us of the glory of our Navy. In Jamaica you can see "Nelson's quarter-deck," a terrace on a fort from which Nelson scanned the horizon for the French fleet in 1779. On a wall near the entrance is the stirring inscription—

In this place dwelt Horatio Nelson. Ye who tread his footprints Remember his glory.

Another place of historic interest is Pigeon Island, off St. Lucia, from whose fort Rodney watched the movements of the l'rench ships in



A FILE OF BANANA BEARERS.

Fort Royal Harbour, Martinique, before he engaged them in the memorable Battle of the Saints—so called from the group of islands of that name near Guadeloupe—on April 12, 1782. Then again, to the south of Martinique, is a huge rock not unlike Ailsa Craig, off the west coast of Scotland, upon which it is impossible to gaze without pride. It is the famous Diamond Rock which, during our war with France in 1803, was garrisoned by the crew of a British cruiser, who, by means of ropes, hauled guns up its precipices and for eighteen months were able to defy and harass their enemy. Only when their supplies of food and ammunition were exhausted were these gallant heroes, on June 1, 1805, compelled to surrender to a French squadron of two seventy-four gun ships, a frigate, a corvette, a schooner, and eleven gunboats—part of Villeneuve's fleet, which Nelson pursued to the West Indies and back before the Battle of Trafalgar.

By far the largest island in the West Indies is Cuba, which was taken by the United States from Spain as recently as 1898 and is now an independent Republic. The neighbouring island of Santo



[hoto]

AN IRRIGATION CANAL, JAMAICA.

[A. Duperly & Son, Kingston.



A REGATTA AT BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS.

Domingo is owned by two Republics, those of Haiti and Santo Domingo, and is governed by black and coloured men. Like Cuba, Porto Rico was taken from Spain in 1898, and it is now an American island. The French own Martinique, Guadeloupe, and several smaller islands in the group; the Danes, St. Thomas, Sta. Cruz and St. John; and the Dutch Curaçao: over all the other islands flies the Union Jack.

Our most important West Indian possession is Jamaica, which we took from Spain in 1655. If you look at the map you will see what a favourable position it occupies, being the nearest island of note to the Atlantic entrance of the Panama Canal.

Trinidad, off the coast of South America, which we also captured from the Spaniards in 1797, is scarcely less valuable, for apart from its many agricultural industries, it has rich petroleum deposits and a famous pitch lake. All who have ever walked or driven along the Victoria Embankment in London can say that they have been on part of the Trinidad Pitch Lake, for its remarkably smooth roadway is paved with asphalt carried four thousand miles across the Atlantic and laid down in this and many other streets of London. The Pitch Lake is a vast deposit of bituminous matter, 114 acres in extent. Its surface is hard enough to bear foot traffic and also carts, but if you remain too long on the same spot you begin to sink. The pitch, or asphalt, is dug out with pick-axes, by black men,

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In the United States 170 million square yards of city pavement have been laid from this lake, to say nothing of the miles of streets in London and other cities.

loaded into trucks, and then conveyed by buckets or by an endless cable to a long pier, from which it is dumped into the holds of steamers lying alongside ready to take it to Europe and America. In a very short space of time the holes from which the asphalt has been dug are filled up by pressure of the substance from below.

The remaining British islands stretch in a bow between Porto Rico and Trinidad, and include the

Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, Dominica and the Virgin Islands), the Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and the Grenadines), and Barbados. This last island, besides enjoying the distinction of having remained under the English flag from the date of its first settlement (1626), is notable as being the most densely populated place in the world for its area, China alone excepted. Although only about the size of the Isle of Wight, it has a population

of more than 170,000, or over 1,033 people to the square mile. The people are nearly all black, and it must be recorded to their credit that it was from among them that most of the labourers employed on the Panama Canal were The islands are drawn. the summits of a mighty range of mountains which in distant times subsided under the sea. Many are volcanic, and as lately as



Photo reproduced by courtesy of The New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd.

THE PITCH LAKE, TRINIDAD.

The lake is a bowl-like depression of about 114 acres. The asphalt is dug cut in big blocks. If you go to the spot in a day or two after the digging you will find the hole completely filled in. The picture shows gas bubbling through a pool of surface water.

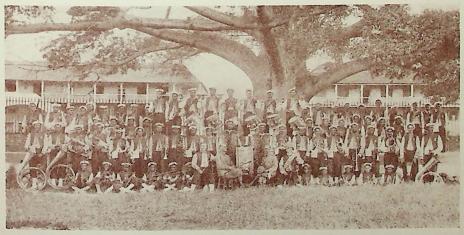
1902 terrible scenes were witnessed when the Soufrière Mountain, in St. Vincent. broke out into eruption scarcely less violent than that of Mount Pelé. in Martinique, which caused the peaceful village of St. Pierre to be swept away with its forty thousand inhabitants. Other islands again are of coral



THE MARKET AT ROSEAU, DOMINICA.

formation, having been built up by generation after generation of little corals. All the islands are mountainous, and it is said that Columbus, in order to show Queen Isabella how broken up they were by hill and valley, crumpled up a piece of paper in his hands.

The West Indies are all, with the exception of some of the Bahamas, within the tropics, and their climate is therefore very different from that of the British Isles. They have no winter as people in England know it, and all the year round the temperature is like that



THE BAND OF THE WEST INDIA REGIMENT.



Photo, Trinidad Exhibition Committee. SUGAR CANES.

the West Indies. The rain sometimes causes floods which rise very rapidly, and in a very short space of time a river-course which is usually dry will become a raging torrent.

Hurricanes of great violence occasionally occur. When notice of their probable approach is given, every window and door must be barred, for the wind carries all before it, sweeping trees, factory chimneys and the flimsy wooden huts of the negroes in its path.

of an English summer. There is little variation in the length of days, and day and night are nearly equal. We speak sometimes of a tropical downpour of rain; but the heaviest rain-storm in Great Britain would be a mere shower compared with the torrential rains which occur during the rainy season in



Photo] [A. Duperly & Son, Kingston.

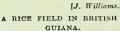
This fine tree owes its name to the fact that pure water can be tapped from the cup-like sheaths of the leaf stalks, a great boon when there is no other water near.

In some of the older houses there are strongly-built chambers in which residents used to shelter with their slaves during one of these visitations.

Scarcely less to be dreaded are earthquakes, which, fortunately, do not frequently occur. In



Photo]





Photo]

W.B.E.

A CACTUS, JAMAICA.

[Duperly, Kingston.

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recent years most serious disturbance of this kind was the earthquake which almost completely destroyed Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, in 1907, causing a loss of from 1,000 to 1,500 lives, and of property to the value of a million and a half pounds. earlier earthquake of great severity was one which devastated the old town of Port Royal, also in Jamaica, in 1692. It is recorded that this occasion on "whole streets with

their inhabitants were swallowed up," and the tombstone of Lewis Galdy, "who was swallowed up by the Earthquake and by the providence of God was by another shock thrown into the sea and miraculously saved," is still pointed out.

The industries of these islands are many and varied. The principal are the cultivation of sugar-canes and the manufacture of sugar; the cultivation and curing of cacao (a tree whose many-coloured pods contain the beans from which your cocoa is prepared), cotton, spices, and such familiar fruits as bananas, oranges and limes.

A visit to a sugar factory is an interesting experience. On old-fashioned estates the process of manufacture is quite simple. The tall sugar-canes, when ripe, are crushed between rollers, which are made to revolve by steam or wind power, and the greenish-coloured juice expressed from them, after being cleansed, is boiled in a series of great copper basins. As the water passes off in the form of steam the liquor gets thicker and thicker, until at last it begins to crystallize, when it is transferred to barrels or boxes to drain. These have



By courtesy of

PIOKING CACAO.

[Messrs. Cadbury Bros.



By courtesy of]

OPENING THE CACAO PODS.

[Messrs. Cadbury Bros.

holes in the bottom through which the syrup—now called molasses—drains out, leaving the sugar behind ready for shipment.

On modern estates the method of manufacture is much more elaborate. To begin with, the canes are crushed by a series of powerful mills, as many as fourteen rollers being used in some cases, so that every possible drop of juice may be crushed out. This juice, after being cleansed from impurities, is boiled in three great closed vessels, called the "triple effect," the steam from the first of which boils the juice in the second, and so on, and finally in a "vacuum pan," in which, the air having been pumped out, the juice can be boiled at a very low temperature. When the liquor is sufficiently thick, it is put into large drums with perforated sides, which revolve at such a furious pace that the lighter molasses is driven out, leaving the heavier sugar behind nearly dry and ready for shipment.

Most inhabitants of the West Indies are negroes, descendants of the slaves who were imported from West Africa in great numbers

every year until 1807, when the slave trade was abolished. In 1834 slavery was abolished too, and on August 1 in that year the slaves were freed in all British Colonies.

In Trinidad fully a third of the population is East Indian, labour having been introduced from



[C. E. E. Broten. SHIPPING LIMEJUICE, MONTSERRAT.

India nearly every year since 1844 to work in the fields.

The original inhabitants of the West Indian Islands were two races of Indians: the Arawaks, who occupied the larger islands to the north, and the Caribs, who were found in the smaller islands. The Arawaks, a peaceful and timid race, were soon crushed by the Span-



PINE-APPLES, JAMAICA

iards, who compelled them to work in the mines of Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, as the island is now called. The Caribs, on the other hand, were warlike, and for several hundreds of years kept the white settlers at bay, until they were finally defeated by Sir Ralph Abercromby in 1796.

The English first began to settle in the islands in 1623, when Thomas Warner, whose tomb can still be seen in the island, went out to St. Christopher (or St. Kitts) with a party of settlers under the patronage of Ralph Merrifield.

St. Kitts is therefore called the Mother Colony of the West Indies. But while St. Kitts is the oldest, Barbados can proudly claim to be the only colony in the group over which no foreign flag has ever flown. It was first visited by Englishmen in 1605, when the crew of a vessel called the *Olive Blossom* landed and erected a cross inscribed on a tree near by: "James K. of E. [King of England] and of this island." Twenty-two years later Sir William Courteen, a wealthy London merchant, sent out emigrants to the island.

While the Bahamas, St. Kitts and Antigua were also acquired by settlement, our other West Indian possessions were won by the sword from France and Spain, the latest to fall under the British flag being Tobago, which was captured in 1803. During the eighteenth century the struggle for the islands was keen. They constantly changed

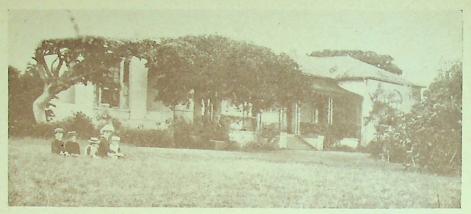
hands, and the West Indies became the "cockpit of Europe." To this day crumbling ruins of old forts which guarded the entrances to the many land-locked harbours remind us of the store that was set upon possession of the islands a century and more ago.

The islands are surrounded by a wealth of romance, their climate is delightful and their scenery exquisite. They lie astride the ocean highway to the Panama Canal, which will add greatly to their importance and prosperity, and it is not too much to hope that the twentieth century will witness the regeneration of our oldest group of colonies.

ALGERNON E. ASPINALL.



HALLEY'S COMET, AS SEEN IN BRITISH GUIANA, MAY, 1910.



Photo]

NAPOLEON'S HOUSE, ST. HELENA.

[Spooner.

St. Helena is a lonely volcanic island in the Atlantic, 1,200 miles from the west coast of Africa, and nearly 1,700 miles from Cape Town. It has an area of forty-seven square miles, and is of some importance as a naval coaling station.

After the battle of Waterloo Napoleon was banished to St. Helena, living in a farmhouse known as Longwood. Here he died in 1821.



Photo]

ASCENSION ISLAND.

(Spooner.

Ascension is another volcanic island in the Atlantic, but about 700 miles nearer to England. It has an area of thirty-four square miles, and is entirely given up to the Admiralty. The island is a great resort of sea-turtle and also of vast numbers of "wide-awakes," or sooty terns, such as those seen in the picture.

Ceylon

The Garden of the East

S long ago as Greek and Roman times this wonderful island to the south of India was known to Europe. used then to call it the "Copper-leaf." Nowadays we describe it fancifully as above, or as "The World's Pearl Garden," but all these names, ancient or modern, speak of a blending of beauty and of wealth. deed, without exaggeration, it would be hard to find any spot in the wide world more fertile, more decked out by Nature in her most lavish mood, or more responsive to man's search for the necessities and luxuries of life. Plain and mountain, green leaf and golden sand, stream and leaping waterfall, fern, palm-frond, flowers of myriad hues-all combine to spread before the eye a marvellous panorama of gorgeous scenery; while overhead is stretched the deepest blue of the sky, radiating with the warm glow of a tropical sun whose heat is transformed

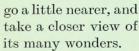


Photo]
A SINGHALESE LADY, CEYLON.

pleasant warmth by "the spicy breezes" which fan this most favoured child of Nature.

The Portuguese visited Ceylon more than four hundred years ago, and, realizing the mineral wealth of the island, endeavoured to establish trading settlements; but they were driven out by the more enterprising Dutch about the middle of the seventeenth century. The British came into possession of the island in 1795, and since 1815, when the old kings of Kandy voluntarily disappeared, Ceylon has been administered by a Governor, assisted by a Council representing the various races and interests of the island.

Having now been introduced to this wonderful island, let us



We will cross Palk Strait, which separates Ceylon from the mainland of India, skirt the western coast and make our way to To the Colombo. north the island is a wide plain, partly covered with impenetrable jungle, and when you hear

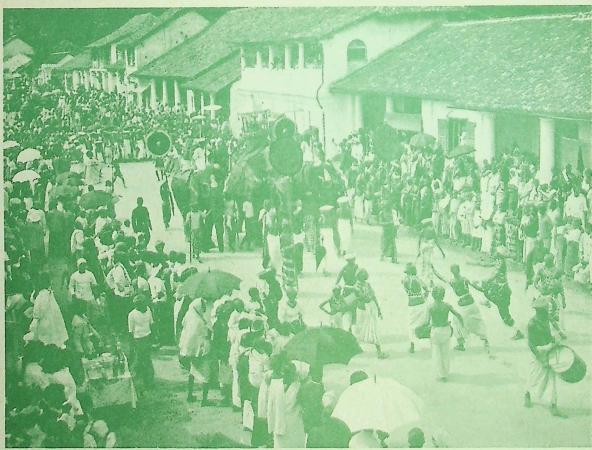


A BULLOCK CART.

that the native animals are tuskless elephants, bears, panthers, leopards, cheetahs, tiger-cats, deer, monkeys, jackals and buffaloes, no doubt you will wish to go ashore and examine the land with a view to hunting.

As we pass further south the land rises higher and higher, and we may note that the loftiest peaks, Pinduru Talagala (8,000 feet) and Adam's Peak (over 7,000 feet), are also wonderful places for the hunter, for in the mountain forests herds of wild animals live in primitive freedom. Adam's Peak is called the Sacred Mountain of Ceylon, and bears on its summit the outline of a giant footprint which for thousands of years the priests and people of the island have regarded as a holy spot. From remote times every night the priests' song has risen to the starlit sky, while by day pilgrims have climbed the mountain-

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Photoj

STREET SCENE DURING A FESTIVAL, CEYLON.

[Skeen.

CEYLON

side, "to strew flowers, and perform some kind of worship to their gods on this high natural altar." It is wonderful to think that in Ceylon, four hundred years before the Christian era, Buddhists claimed this footprint as that of Buddha; but the Mohammedans at a later time said it was the footmark of the first father of our race, and, accordingly, called the mountain "Adam's Peak."

At another place, near a gleaming lake by the picturesque town of Kandy, is a Buddhist temple where the priests preserve "Buddha's tooth." Not many Europeans are allowed to see this relic, which is a sort of tiny tusk $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. It is placed in the inmost of seven shrines, in a dark room which has a solid silver door. "The outermost of these seven shrines is a bell-shaped receptacle of gold, studded with precious gems of almost priceless wealth," for Ceylon has wonderful minerals, such as plumbago, tale, gold, iron, and precious stones such as rubies and sapphires. Before one can get to the tooth the outer shrine and all the six shrines beneath must be removed, and morning and evening the people of Kandy come with offerings of flowers for the priests to place on the silver table before this holy relic.

As we draw near Colombo, which has a fine harbour protected by a great mole of granite, we see boats and ships of all kinds and



Photo]

[Skeen.



Photo1

THE ELEPHANTS ENJOY A DIP.

[Skeen.

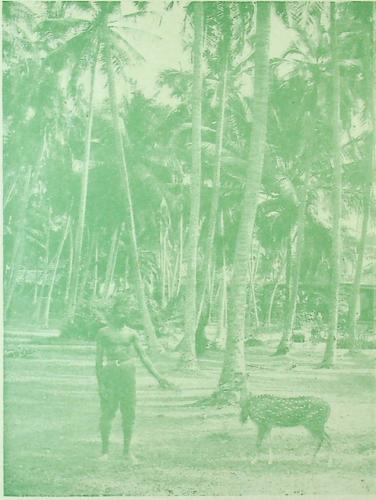
shapes, from the great modern liners to the quaint "catamaran," or fisherman's canoe, so narrow that it is kept upright by poles fastened to a long piece of wood which floats parallel with the crazy craft. The pearl fisheries of Ceylon are very important, and sometimes yield a rich harvest. This is why Ceylon is often called "the World's Pearl Garden," for the fisheries on the north coast are the finest in the world.

As we land, we are surrounded by a crowd of rascals who want to sell us some of Ceylon's precious stones, which are actually bits of coloured glass, or inferior specimens of real stones; but we push our way through this throng and pass into the city. There is a curious blend of native houses in the town itself, and business houses, villas, hotels, barracks and the Government House in the English quarter. The people of Ceylon are mostly Singhalese, descendants of a race which came to the island in the sixth century B.C., and Tamils, from Southern India, who form about a quarter of the population. There are about ten thousand Europeans (including the military force); over twenty thousand Eurasians, descendants of Europeans and Singhalese, and a large number of coolies, who are employed in the wonderful

tea and rice plantations. As we pass along the streets we meet various types of this mixed population. That slight, gracefully-shaped man with the keen, alert face, deep-set narrow eyes and straight nose is a Tamil. You see he is wearing a turban and has white muslin wrapped skilfully about his body. He has the appearance of an energetic, hard-working man, and so he is. Yonder, at the door of that shop, is one of the Singhalese. You will notice the calmer look on his face, his large eyes, long, black hair and short beard. He is fonder of rest and of pleasure than the Tamil. Besides, that strange-looking comb (like a couple of projecting horns) and his white cotton jacket and petticoat serve sufficiently to distinguish him from his fellow But men of other races are here—Arabs with their high fez caps, priests with their begging bowls, English, Japanese, French, Australians, Americans, Chinese—to name a few of the many nationalities which frequent the streets; for Colombo lies between the East and the West.

A ride out from this delightful city through the avenues and lanes, under giant bamboos and palms laden with coconuts, past fragrant cinnamon trees and rich breadfruit trees is a thing to remember for ever. As a great student of the East has said: "Colombo itself, outside of the actual town, is a perfect labyrinth of shady bowers and flowery lakes and streams. For miles and miles you drive about under arbours of feathery bamboos, broad-leaved breadfruit trees, talipot and areca palms, coconut groves, and stretches of rice fields, cinnamon and sugar cane, amid which the fire-flies dart about in glistening clusters. . . . It gives a new conception of the bounty of creation to explore these dark green alleys—to cut a branch from the glossy cinnamon; to break out the new-veined nutmeg from its shell of scarlet mace; to send your willing Singhalese boy into the crown of the coconut tree; to buy pine-apples a foot long for an anna; to get vegetable rolls from the bread-fruit tree; to watch ripe bananas sold by the cart-load; to see flowers everywhere of the loveliest hues and forms draping every cottage door and running wild over every hedge; to rest beneath a jack-fruit tree, laden with vast scaly fruit; to sit on a bench with twenty different specimens of palm within view; yet all this is what you may contemplate almost anywhere within the environs of Colombo or Kandy."

Modern sights and sounds are interspersed among the glories of Nature. A railway line runs from Colombo to Kandy. The smoke



Photo] [Underwood & Underwood.

of the steamer is blown over coral reef and pearl fisheries. The island is one of the Empire's most productive centres, and sends us medicines, such as cinchona bark and quinine; millions of pounds of tea and coffee; spices, rice, tobacco and areca nut; minerals, and many other precious supplies. The lavish hand of Nature has clothed Ceylon in a fertile and luxuriant garb, and under the influence of the British race this wealth is employed for the service of the world and the advantage of the native population.



BURMESE MUSICIANS.

Burma

The Land of Rivers and Rubies

THE great Province of Burma lies to the eastward of the Indian peninsula and has been in the possession of Great Britain since 1886. We had exercised control over Lower Burma before then; but Upper Burma was ruled by a sovereign named King Theebaw. He was not a very kingly sort of person, and his wife and mother, two cruel-hearted queens, usually told him what to do. At last they planned the assassination of all the King's relatives, and this roused such a storm of anger that we sent an expedition to Mandalay. There was only a half-hearted sort of resistance, and since then Burma, with its wonderful people and rich products, and an area of nearly a quarter of a million square miles, has been absorbed into the Indian Empire.

The country really comprises the basin of the Irawadi (a great river whose source has never yet been discovered), the area drained by the Salween and Sittang Rivers, and the coastal district of Arakan and Tenasserim. Except for the deltas of these rivers the land is mostly hilly, and, the snow-capped China hills rise to the grand height of 15,000 feet.

The broad stream of the Irawadi is, of course, the great water-

way of Burma. It is said to carry a greater amount of melted snow than any other river in the world, and in the wet season the great rivers of Burma swell into vast roaring torrents, covering a space of ten to fifteen miles from each bank, but the fact that the native huts are built on piles saves the Burmese dwellers in those localities from destruction. The known length of the Irawadi is 1,100 miles, and for 700 of these it is navigable. Two hundred miles from the sea this river is one mile broad, but in the narrow mountain passes, in the rainy season, the river rises to a height of 90 feet above its usual level. As the rainy season sometimes lasts in places from five to seven months, you may imagine that locally the atmosphere of Burma is extremely moist. But the climate and rainfall vary considerably in different parts of Burma. The absence of the blast of hot wind renders the night-time somewhat cool even in the hottest times of the year.

The capital of Burma is Rangoon, which is on the left bank of Rangoon River, twenty-one miles from the sea. Here the whole trade of the delta of the Irawadi is concentrated, and the magnificent breadth greatly encourages shipping. In the city one may see the centre of Burmese religious life. The Burmese are Buddhists; their yellow-garbed teachers are not priests but men who have taken religious vows for some period of time—either shorter or longer; they have to beg for food, refuse to touch gold or silver, wear the yellow dress, teach the younger Burmese the great commandments, and how to read and write.

The great Shway Dagon Pagoda is covered with pure gold. Besides this great pile, Rangoon possesses two cathedrals and every kind of mosque, church, temple, pagoda and synagogue. Our picture shows some of the quaint forms of the pagodas.

At Mandalay, the capital of Upper Burma, and lying about 400 miles north of Rangoon, there are also many mosques, temples, pagodas and monasteries; but there is nothing in this old capital like the Shway Dagon, with its golden cupola 370 feet high—"A gold umbrella, hung with golden bells set with precious stones, surmounts the whole," and in an underground chamber below this cupola rest the hairs from Buddha's head, which draw thousands of worshippers from all parts of the East. There, at the steps of the Pagoda, one may see the sad row of lepers begging alms from the worshippers as these go to offer gifts of rice, flowers and sweetmeats at the several shrines.

BURMA

Burma is rich in trees of a useful and valuable kind. It has wonderful forests of teak, and some of these trees rise to a height of 120 feet from the ground to the lowest branch, and have a girth of 25 feet. Here also the bamboo grows luxuriantly. The Burmese employ these two kinds of wood for their simple, one-storied houses. The natives are very superstitious; they believe in witchcraft, and employ all sorts of charms to protect themselves from evil spirits.



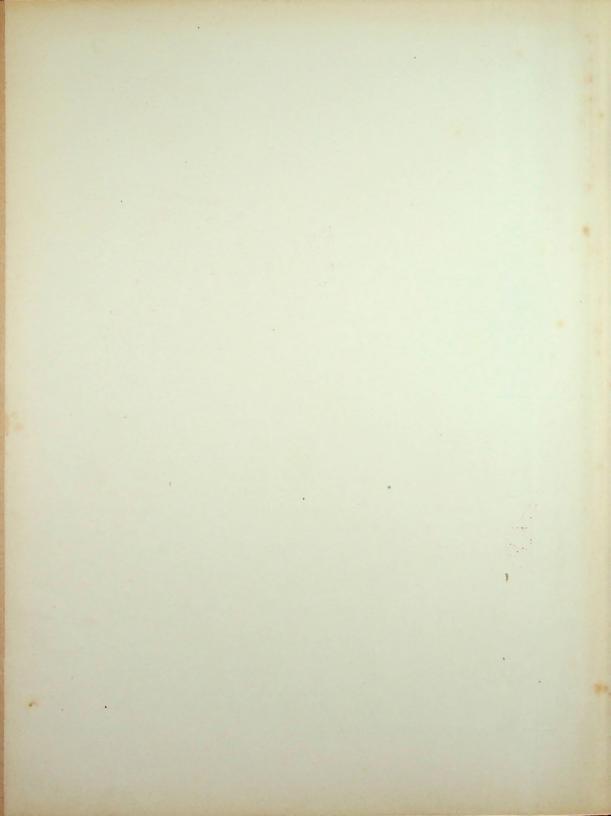
Photo]

PAGODAS AT RANGOON.

[Bourne & Shepherd.

Among other beliefs, they think it is wrong to rouse a sleeping person, lest his absent soul should not get back to the body in time. Their superstition is responsible for these one-storied houses, for they consider it wrong to allow people to walk overhead. Therefore, whatever may be the rank of the owner, the Burmese house has only one story, and, generally, this room—or rooms if other apartments lead from it—is raised on wooden posts several feet from the ground, as we have already seen. Only the richest people have houses of masonry.





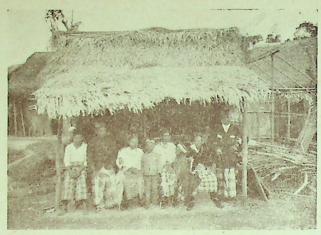
But the forests of Burma are rich in other products. Besides many kinds of wood they supply the world with large quantities of oil, varnish, tannin, gums and rubber. In the wild haunts of the country roam the elephant, the rhinoceros, and smaller creatures such as the tapir, buffalo, bison, tiger, leopard and bear. Pythons and cobras abound in great numbers in the forests, while one of the most striking features of the land is the rich plumage and great variety of As you are aware, elephants play an important part in the industrial life of the Burmese. So intelligent are they that they are employed in timber yards as coolies; they haul, pile, and stack teak logs quite as well as men, and, of course, with greater ease. Like their human masters, elephants know the sound of the dinner-bell and the time to leave off work. As soon as the bell sounds down goes the log, and off wanders Jumbo to the river for a gambol in the mud and water with his chums, and then to his well-earned meal. They know how to work and play. One lady told the story of an elephant which was accustomed to shut one eye while he used the other to look along the logs to see whether they were laid perfectly square!

It would take too long to describe all the wealth of Burma, to tell of its gold from the river sands, the silver of the Shan States, its iron, copper, lead and tin, its petroleum and arakan oil. Some of the petroleum wells have been worked for over 2,000 years. Here jade and amber are worked, marble is quarried at Mandalay, and in this same district the world's finest rubies are discovered. Rice, rubies and teak are Burma's richest possessions, and these supplies promise her a great commercial future.

The Burmese are a merry, contented people, and are free from the ambitions of the West. Both men and women wear the hair long, even to the ankles if they are fortunate enough to induce it to grow so far. The men, however, fasten their hair in a knot with a coloured handkerchief. In dress both sexes delight in bright colours, and show much taste in their selection of hues. Unlike her sisters in other Eastern lands, woman is free; and she is more energetic than the man, who is quite content to smoke his cheroot and leave his wife to manage matters. But the lady also knows the enjoyment of the cheroot, and may be seen puffing away as busily as her husband.

We have been some time now "on the road to Mandalay," and must bid adieu to the land and its peaceful, gentle people.

B. L. K. HENDERSON.



MALAYS RESTING AT A WAYSIDE SHOP.

British Malaya

The Land of Tin, Rubber and Tapioca

(Photographs reproduced by courtesy of the Malay States Information Agency.)

In the long list of ships in the British Navy are many old and famous names; but among them is one that is new. It is the name of a super-Dreadnought—a sister vessel to the famous Queen Elizabeth—and tells its own story—the Malaya. This battleship was a present to the British Empire from certain States in the East, now under the British Flag; they are called the Federated Malay States, and they lie in the long, narrow wedge of land between the Indian Ocean and the Chinese Sea. The name of that mighty vessel tells of the prosperity of the land—a battleship is a very handsome present—and it tells also of its loyalty to the Empire.

The Malay Peninsula! What do we know about it? Many things near at hand may remind us of its treasures. The tapioca pudding on the dinner-table (which comes a little too often), the pepper, the tin things in the kitchen, the rubber on your bicycle tyres, may all have come from that land. And is there a stamp collector who does not know the stamp across which the tiger stalks? That is a Malayan stamp; Malaya is a land where tigers are still found, but they keep very much to themselves, and even hunters find it hard to meet them. That is because so much of the peninsula is forest and jungle still

A traveller who wishes to explore this country should allow a month to get there from England. When he arrives in the green island of Penang, he is at the north of a land rather less in size than England and Wales, and with a population very much smaller than that of London. In the island which used to be called after the Prince of Wales, and now is known as Penang, he will see the hills rise from the water's edge, and standing on the broad ribbon of sand he will want to know how this tropical country, freshened by rain and rich in so many treasures, fell to the British Empire.

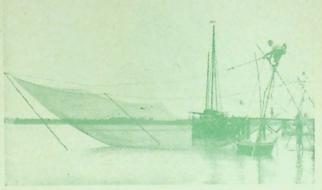
Schoolboys in ancient times were taught that beyond the river Ganges, in India, lay a wonderful country, "the Golden Chersonese." Their maps were very hazy in those days, and what they did not know they imagined. Sometimes there came ships from these far lands bringing "gold, ivory, apes and peacocks." From that same land to-day comes half the tin of the world and an ever-increasing quantity of rubber. The Golden Chersonese it was that gave us the Malaya.

Very few of the earliest inhabitants, a dark-brown race of jungle-dwellers, are left. But long before Englishmen came upon the scene the Malays had arrived: they are a strange race; some think



STREET IN SINGAPORE.

of them as relatives of the Chinese; others believe that they came from the South. It is more than five hundred years since they either crossed from the island of Sumatra, or came from the North, and gave to the peninsula the name it still bears.



MALAY FISHING NETS.

Of European nations the Portuguese were the first to discover the treasures of Malacca; the Dutch were second in the race, the British a slow third. It was not until 1600 that the merchants of London formed a company for trading in the East Indies. They did this because the Dutch merchants had raised the price of pepper from three to six or even eight shillings a pound. British merchants in the days of Queen Elizabeth could not be expected to stand that.

But with all our growing trade in the East, it was not until 1786 that the Malays gave to us Penang, and only in 1824 did the Dutch yield Malacca and the Dindings, and the flag of England did not wave over Singapore until 1819. The plain fact is that few Englishmen saw the importance of these trading centres, and the men who did see it, Captain Light and Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, were treated shabbily; but they should be honoured to-day, Light in Penang, and Raffles in Singapore. If there is any part of the Empire which seems to have come to us almost against our wishes, it is Malaya. The man who hoisted the flag in Singapore has his monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, but he retired in disgrace with the East India Company, and he died at the age of forty-five, before his country knew the value of his work.

Raffles must always stand among the great servants of the Empire because of his noble character, his knowledge, and his foresight. "If I keep Singaporé," he said, "I shall be quite satisfied." A glance at the map will show that this port commands the trade of two great seas; and from the moment when Raffles forced it upon the Empire it has steadily grown in value.

At first there was some little difficulty with pirates; the Malay was much given to piracy, and, like Captain Hook, he would make his victims "walk the pretty plank," or something like that. But steam killed piracy, and the Malay had to take to other and less romantic callings. He could not be expected to fight steamships.

With Penang, Malacca and Singapore in its hold, the Empire had a footing in Malaya. For long the Straits Settlements, as they are called, were our only possessions. But gradually the native States sought the protection of Britain; and in 1897 Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang became the Federated Malay States under the flag; while five other States, known as Malay States, are independent, but under the suzerainty of the Empire—that is, they seek its advice and are under its fatherly eye.

If the traveller who first touches Malaya at Penang wishes to

journey southward, he will find an excellent train service; and in about a day he can reach Singapore; but probably he will want to take longer. He will not wish to pass Malacca or to miss the opportunities of seeing the mining and the rubber plantations. lacca he will find a city renewing its youth; until 1909 it wore the air of a city with its glory in the past, but the increase of trade in rubber has brought life back to its deserted quays. Someone discovers the motor-car in the West. and straightway an Eastern port awakes from sleep!

In praise of Singapore, which is an island, much has been written. "Singapore from the roads," says



CROSSING RAPIDS ON THE WAY TO GUNONG TAHAN, THE PROJECTED HEALTH RESORT FOR MALAYA.

a writer who knows the land as few can, "is ever fair to see." He tells of the unbroken mass of buildings, shining and white, facing the sea, and of the forest of masts in the harbour. "The Singapore river is so tightly packed with hundreds of small craft that it is difficult enough to preserve a fairway to admit of passage." There is in the city a medley of nationalities and a babel of tongues; everywhere, on sea and on land, the place is seething with life.

But the settlements on the coast are footholds in a fierce conflict with the Jungle and the Forest. The Forest is the enemy which must be fought ceaselessly in Malaya. There are, it is true, many wild beasts against whom man has to win his way; Malaya is richer than most lands in its fauna; the gibbon, the pig-tailed baboon, the tiger. the elephant, the rhinoceros, the tapir, are all at home in the Peninsula; but they are not so hard to conquer as the Forest with its huge trees, and its dense shrubs laced together by canes of various kinds. making a barrier to those who would penetrate the interior. The Forest comes back again even where it is defeated if the fight is not renewed. But when man has finally won his victory over the Jungle and the Forest, he will find

Much is being done already; there are hundreds of miles of splendid roads, and the railway service has opened up the western border, and is now striking through the centre; it is not so exciting as the old way of travelling by bullock-cart, but it is much quicker. In the great cities electric trams may be seen alongside these carts drawn by nimble cattle, just as a steamer or a battleship may be moored near to Chinese junks.

untold treasures.

The people in British Malaya are of many races;



CHINESE AT WORK IN A MALAYAN TIN MINE.

but apart from the little colony of Europeans the most important are the Chinese and the Malays.

The Chinese number more than a million; they are more industrious and enterprising than the Malays; they had worked the tin mines for generations before the scientific Western came to their aid; in great cities, such as Singapore, they pull the



A MALAY MARRIAGE PROCESSION.

rickshaws, keep shops, load and unload the ships, and altogether are very useful inhabitants. Much of the plantation work is done by Indian labour.

The Malay is short in height, with high cheek-bones, a complexion browner than the Chinese, black and slightly oblique eyes. He has many good qualities, but he is somewhat slow in his movements; and he shows no disposition to rival the Chinese in activity. It is clear that he has not much "go" in him. When the Chinese go ahead, he probably says, "let them." In religion, he is a disciple of Mahommed, but he keeps many customs and beliefs which were his before the message of the Arab prophet came to the East. When he is near the sea he is a skilful fisherman; and he is famous for his boat-building. Slow as he is, and sometimes sulky, the Malay has many excellent qualities, and those who know him best like him most.

Of the many treasures in Malaya there are three of special interest—tin, the coconut and rubber. Tin was one of the attractions which led the ancients to Britain, where in Cornwall tin mines are still worked. In the Malay Peninsula it was the Chinese who were attracted by the tin ore, which is found in the form of the finest of dust up to lumps of several hundred pounds, and in every conceivable form of soil, in the lowest valleys and on the tops of mountains. The white man has brought in the use of new machinery for pumping and dredging; but the Chinese smile; and still in their working of the mines they believe that the wearing of boots or the opening of an umbrella in their mine will drive the tin away.

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Of the other two great treasures the coconut has been cultivated from antiquity; if the Chinese are the miners, the Malays themselves are fond of coconut planting and thoroughly understand it.

Nothing that grows on earth, it is said, has so many uses for man as the coconut palm. For the native it means food and drink, and the Asiatic, according to a great historian, celebrated three hundred and sixty uses to which the tree could be put. there are more now. It is used in the making of lard, soap, candles; also in the making of margarine, a widely-used substitute for butter; it is found in rope.



A COCONUT TREE.

There are said to be more than 360 uses to which the coconut tree can be put.

matting, felt; no one needs to be told of the sweet called coconut ice; the copra (or dried kernel) is used in making food for cattle. The oil is most useful, and the nut without the oil has its own value, so that the cultivation of this tree not only gives the natives their living, but it enables them to send every year to Europe and other lands nearly two million pounds' worth of copra.

The best sites are near the rivers, which overflow from time to time. The Peninsula is rich in rivers winding among foothills, and thence through valleys to the sea; in such a country, hilly and broken, the natives will meet with rapids, and all hands will be needed to lift the boat. In a forest land the river becomes the only thoroughfare.

The story of the modern rubber trade in Malaya is like a romance. There were rubber trees in the land long before the rush for rubber began. There was a demand for India-rubber and mackintoshes

before men planted rubber trees. But the new chapter began with the planting of $Par\acute{a}$ rubber trees brought from South America. The story can be told in five chapters—

Chapter 1. The Director of Kew Gardens writes to a traveller in South America and bids him secure as many seeds of the rubber tree as possible and bring them to England.

The traveller receives the letter, but does not know how to bring the seeds home from the Great River.

Chapter 2. By chance a great liner arrives in the river, and as she has no cargo for the home journey, the explorer charters the steamer.

Chapter 3. Now he gets as many Indians as he can, and with great care they collect 70,000 seeds and sling them in the empty forehold. The weather, fortunately, proves fine (rubber seeds die very easily).

Chapter 4. The seeds are landed at Liverpool, and carried by a special train to Kew. Only four out of every hundred seeds become trees; 2,800 are reared in Kew, and of these (in Chapter 5) 1,919 are sent to Ceylon; and seven plants arrive safely in Kuala Kangsar, in the State of Perak. So begins the modern production of rubber trees.

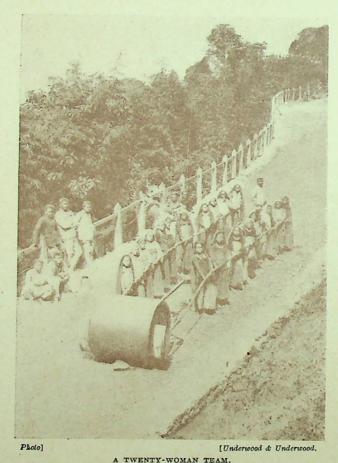
There are many ways of tapping the trees for the *latex* (or sap); the favourite one to-day is to make two cuts forming a V; but in this



TAPPERS AT WORK ON A RUBBER PLANTATION.

this and in the rubber industry improvements are made yearly. Few lands are changing so quickly. Well-planned towns have replaced shabby little villages; machinery is rapidly supplanting hand labour; new roads penetrate the forest, and additional railways render travel to the more remote regions safe and speedy; the miner and the planter are developing the rich resources of this sunny land, and wild vegetation is fast giving way to well-ordered plantations. Most of this progress it owes to the wise government of British rulers and the enterprise of British pioneers. Malaya was called *The Golden Chersonese*, but its golden age is in the future, not in the past.

E. S.



In many Eastern countries women do a large share of the hard out-door work. The photograph shows a "team" engaged on road repairs on one of the steep hills of Northern India.



NATIVES WITH THEIR SACRED JAR, OR GUSI, WHICH IS AN OBJECT OF GREAT VENERATION.

British North Borneo

(Photographs reproduced by courtesy of the British North Borneo Company.)

EAVING India en route for China or Japan, and journeying through the Straits of Malacca past Singapore into the China Sea, the traveller by ocean steamer has on his right the great island of Borneo, the northern portion of which, with an area of about 31,000 square miles (almost exactly that of Scotland), is a British Protectorate, and is known as the State of North Borneo. This important territory is administered by the British North Borneo Company under a Royal Charter which gives it sovereign and territorial rights, subject to the supreme control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Company has its head-quarters and a Court of Directors in London, just as the old East India Company had, and appoints its own Governor and officials. It is doing excellent work in developing the great resources of its territory, which produces all manner of useful things, such as tobacco, rubber, sago, coconuts, beeswax. coffee, cotton, and pearls, while a brisk trade is done with China in "delicacies" such as sharks' fins and the famous birds' nests which are used for soup. But the British North Borneo Company does not itself trade as did the East India Company. Its officials are fully occupied in opening up the country by means of railways, roads, and telegraphs, searching for the various valuable minerals in which their wonderful territory abounds, and in keeping order among a very mixed coloured population of about a quarter of a million.

The Company's capital is at Sandakan, where there are churches, a club, hotel, bank, stores, gaol, and barracks, besides the Govern-

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO



A MOUNTED POLICEMAN, BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

ment offices and private bungalows. The barracks are occupied by the Police Force, which is under European officers and possesses a machine gun and several mountain guns. One of the pictures shows a native mounted policeman on one of the sturdy little island ponies, which can be trusted to keep going until they drop. He is armed, it will be noted. with a native spear, which

he can probably handle rather more expertly than his other weapon, a Martini-Henry carbine. At head-quarters and at the ports the police are usually Sikhs and Pathans from Northern India.

British North Borneo is very thinly populated and much of the country inland is virgin forest. Along the coast the natives are chiefly Bajaus, or Sea Gipsies, a wild, restless race descended from the piratical tribes who used to be the terror of the seas in these parts until they were heavily dealt with by Admiral Sir Harry Keppel. They still live chiefly in their boats, and are expert fishermen, using both nets and a sort of maze of bamboo fencing, forming traps which

are called kilongs. Their boats are usually made, like Robinson Crusoe's, out of a single trunk of a tree, with the addition of long planks on either side to get greater depth. The mast is of a light straight jungle wood, the boom and gaff being of bamboo. These boats are very fast and in a fo'lowing wind can easily out-distance a steam launch, while their shallow draught



A DUSUN GRAVE.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

of only a few inches enables them to go full speed over a coral reef a foot or so deep, and so defy pursuit. The Bajaus are born sailors, and children only ten years old can easily manage one of their boats in almost any sea.

The bulk of the inland population are known as Dusuns, and are divided into many tribes and sections. They are said to be largely of Chinese origin, but have also a good deal of the Dyak, or



A RECORD.

This worthy is proud of the fact that he has not washed for three years. The photographer would have believed him had he said thirty.

Malay, in them, and many years ago used, like the true Dyaks, to indulge freely in the practice of head-hunting, the possession of a head being a sure passport to an island damsel's favour. As a rule, however, the heads were obtained in the most cowardly way, a woman's or child's being just as "good" as a man's.

The Dusuns are a queer, superstitious race, but have some good qualities, being kindly, simple folk, truthful and honest in the highest degree. On the other hand they are inveterate drinkers, and Mr. Hugh Myddelton, an officer of the North Borneo Company who has studied them closely, is under the impression that the race is

dying out.

Among the photographs illustrating this article is one of a Dusun apparently of great age sitting on the verandah of his house. The age in question, though great for a native, is probably not more than sixty years, the appearance of longevity being heightened by the individual's habits, as to which the gentleman who took the photograph remarks that the period since his sitter



A VILLAGE OF THE BAJAUS (SEA GIPSIES).

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

last washed might easily have been thirty years instead of three! Two other interesting pictures show a Dusun grave, and a group of Dusuns, four women and two men, with their sacred jar known as Gusi (pronounced "Goosie"). The Dusun graves are constructed of hard wood, carved in fantastic designs and picked out in vivid colours. The roof is of sago palm leaves, and round the graves are numerous coloured flags. The Dusuns set great store by their graves, and if damage is done to them compensation is demanded, and the demands have to be satisfied, as managers of rubber plantations have found to their cost.

This is a very short account of a most interesting country which is steadily growing in importance and is destined to play a great part in the future of the Empire. It is at present being developed as rapidly as circumstances will allow, and already its wonderful natural resources have been opened up to a remarkable extent, considering that the British North Borneo Company, to which the growing prosperity of this valuable Protectorate is entirely due, was formed little more than thirty years ago.

OWEN WHEELER.



A BORNEO BOAT.

These light boats are very fast, and in a following wind can easily out distance a steam-launch.

British Dominions, Colonies, Protectorates and Possessions

Areas in square miles and population are given in round figures. Colonies acquired since the outbreak of the War are not included, pending final settlement.

A Map of the Empire faces page 248.

The total area of the British Empire is estimated at 13,123,712 square miles, the total inhabitants at 435,000,000, of whom about 60,000,000 are whites. The total land area of the world is estimated at 55,500,000 square miles and the total population at 1,625,000,000. About a quarter of the land area and more than a quarter of the world's inhabitants are therefore comprised in the British Empire.

			In	Eu	rope	and	the :	Medite	rrane	ean.		
											Area.	Population.
British Isles .											121,400	46,400,000
Gibraltar .											2	20,000
Malta and Gozo								5.			120	211,000
Cyprus											3,600	275,000
Astate 1					In N	orth	Am	erica.				
Canada .											3,730,000	7,200,000
Newfoundland		, .									42,750	240,000
Labrador .											120,000	4,000
In Central America.												
British Honduras					111 0	LIILIA	1 111				8,600	40,500
Dittish Hondulas											0,000	10,000
In South America.												
British Guiana											90,300	310,000
					The	Wes	st In	dies.				
Jamaica .											4,200	850,000
Trinidad and Tob	ago										1,860	330,000
Bahamas .											4,400	56,000.
Leeward Islands										1	750	140,000
Windward Islands								-			510	200,000
Barbados .											170	196,000
				T.	n the	A +10	ntio	Ocean				
Danmardon				1	ii tiie	Alla	intic	Ocean			20	19.000
Bermudas .											34	15,000
Ascension .									•		47	3,500
St. Helena .		Canth								3.8	7,500	3,250
Falkland Islands	anu	South	Georg	ia	33						7,500	3,230
In the Indian Ocean.												
Mauritius .			-			-					720	370,000
Seychelles Islands							-		1	1	150	23,000
Andaman and Nic	oba	r Islan	ds						-		3,000	25,000
The Laccadive, K	eelin	ng (or	Cocos	s) a	nd oth	ner is	land	groups		100	_	35,000
						96	3					

LIST OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS

In Asia.

									Area.	Population.
Indian Empire .									1,900,000	315,000,000
Ceylon									25,500	4,100,000
Aden, Perim, Socotra,	etc.								80	46,000
Straits Settlements									1,660	700,000
Federated Malay States	5 .								27,700	1,000,000
Other Malay States									14,200	800,000
Hong Kong									390	440,000
Wei-Hai-Wei .									300	160,000
British North Borneo									31,100	204,000
Brunei									4,000	30,000
Sarawak									50,000	650,000
				In	Aust	ralasi	a.			
Australia							٠.		3,063,000	4,872,000
Papua									90,540	360,000
New Zealand and Ann			ds						103,900	1,084,000
Fiji and other Pacific	Islan	ds							20,000	330,000
				,	n Af					
W				- '	in Ai	rica.			170.000	0.000.000
Union of South Africa									473,000	6,000,000
Rhodesia									450,000	1,630,000
Basutoland									11,000	405,000
Bechuanaland .						• 1			275,000	125,000
Swaziland									6,536	100,000
Somaliland									68,000	300,000
Walfisch Bay .									430	3,000
Uganda									223,000	2,500,000
British East Africa									182,000	4,000,000
Nyasaland									300,000	1,000,000
Egypt									400,000	12,000,000
Sudan									1,000,000	2,000,000
Zanzibar and Pemba									1,000	200,000
Gambia									4,000	146,000
Gold Coast									80,000	1,400,000
Sierra Leone									34,000	1,100,000
Nigeria	-								334,000	17,000,000

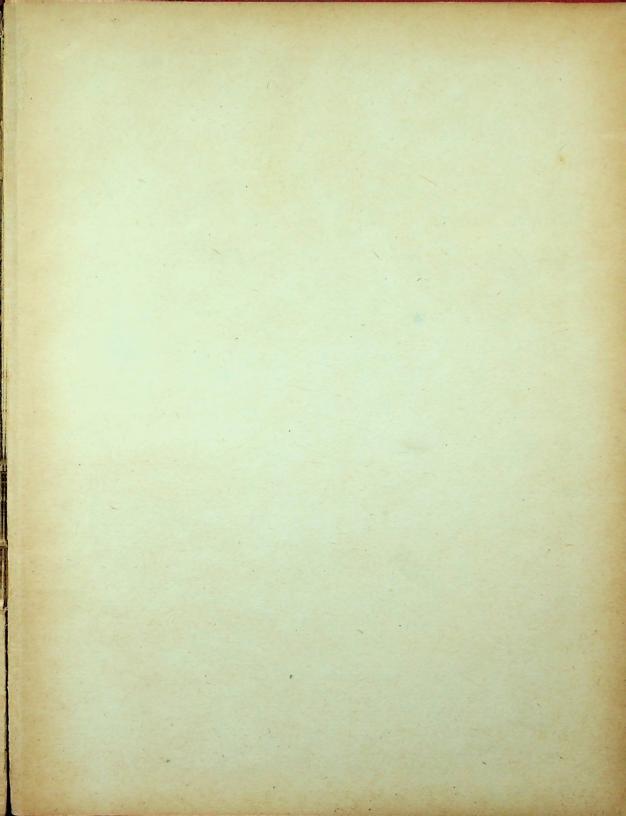


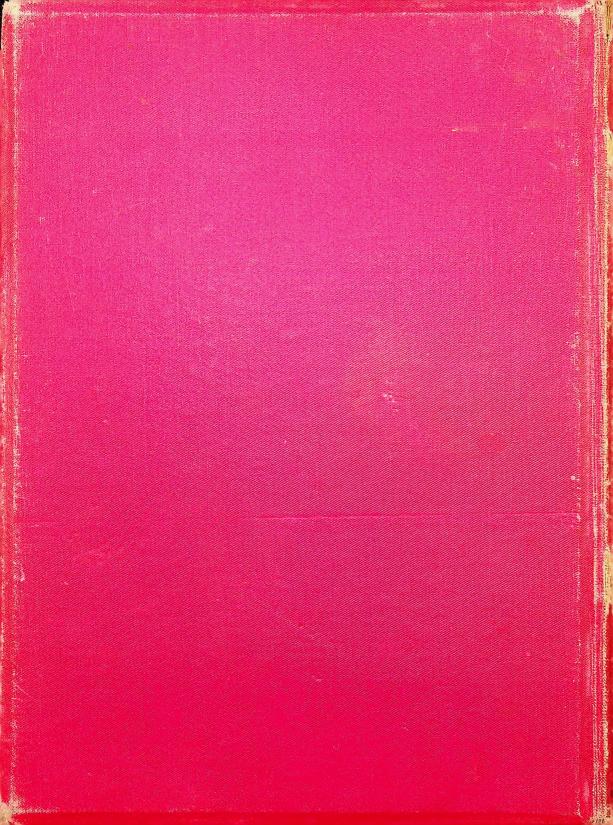
Photo]

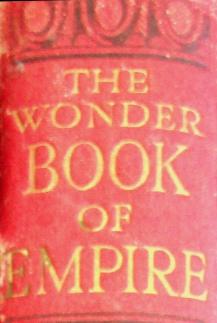
A YOUNG NAVIGATOR, TRINIDAD.

[Randolph Rust.

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FOR BOYS AND



WARD LOGE 8 CO

Y WAY